137613

CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,348—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1891.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 21
Napier Johnstone "—Square Bottle ...	Rs. 22-12 per
Glentromie"...	doz. bottles.
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Feb.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st ,,
B.I. GANGES	4236	800	T. J. Alderton	28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Mar.
B.I. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st ,,
B.I. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Apr.
B.I. ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	11th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	Friday. 29th May.

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	
PEKIN	3968	600	P. Harris.	24th Mar
ROME	6011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	12th Feb.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	26th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1891
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	1st April 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th April 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th February, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feby. 1st, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Mar. 91
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April 91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Metzel	3,800	500	18th March '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
Melpomene	A. Mitis	3,800	550	24th Feb. '91

TO COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA

The s.s. "SELENE," Captain R. Mayer, will be despatched as above on the 3rd February.
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 31st January, 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	J. Swan	4,000	10th Feb., 1891

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck, amidships Punkahs, and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 14th January, 1891. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offer an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 4th February.

S. S. "ASKA," 430 tons, at 11 a.m., on 7th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 8th February, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st January 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION*.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 12th February 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
B.M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3969	14th February.
M. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	28th ,,
M. NUBIA	T. G. Knox	3551	10th March.
L. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3360	27th ,,
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3360	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3969	12th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th ,,

Steamer marked B.M. goes to Marseilles via Barcelona.
Steamers marked L. proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M. to Marseilles only.
Steamer marked M.L. goes to Liverpool via Marseilles, and books passengers for both Ports.
Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted up with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th January, 1891.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INVALID'S PORT.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well-known Brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the Climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.
Price: Bottles, Rs. 33; Half-bottles, Rs. 18 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INVALID'S SHERRY.

THIS is our old Dry Sherry. It is a well-matured Wine, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity. It is specially recommended for dyspeptics or those having a gouty diathesis.
Price Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STRONG FOLDING SODA WATER BASKETS.

MADE OF ZINC WITH HINGES AND HANDLES.

FOR holding or carrying six Bottles of Aerated Water, Wine or Beer.
When not in use they fold into a small space and are very convenient for either sending for supplies or travelling.
Each Rs. 2.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

CLARETS! CLARETS!!

TREACHER & Co., Ld., desire to call special attention to their Clarets, of which they are the largest Importers in India. The Wines are imported direct from Bordeaux, and the Company, by reason of the immense demand for their Clarets, are able to place unusully large Orders with original producers. This consideration, and the position they hold as cash buyers, gives them a certain preference in the Wine Market, which their long experience enables them to turn to the utmost advantage, and they are consequently able to offer to their clients Clarets of a very superior order at unusually low prices :—

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored" ...	10	8	6	0
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux ...	10	8	6	0
It may be mentioned as an evidence of the popularity of our Clarets that our sale of these two brands amounts to nearly 4,000 doz. per annum, which fact alone would be sufficient proof of their merit.				
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour ...	13	8	7	8
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour ...	17	0	10	0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour ...	22	0	12	0
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	27	0	15	0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	33	0	17	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW PRICE LIST—A useful Handbook, describing the latest additions in PHOTOGRAPHY this fascinating art, and giving simple and plain instructions for beginners.

CAMERAS, DRY-PLATES, LANTERNS, MOUNTS, LENSES, LAMPS, KNIVES MADE EASY. SETS, CHEMICALS, FRAMES' PAPERS, SHUTTERS, PLATE RACKS AND SUNDRIES.

(Lofty and airy Dark Room on the Premises.)

KEMP AND CO., LD, BOMBAY.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

PETER'S POPULAR POTENT PILLS, OR TRUE BRAIN PANACEA. A Powerful Invigorant and Excitant Tonic ever produced for restoring permanently Brain and Nerve Power deranged by overwork, worry, and anxiety, and for strengthening and giving tonicity to the general organs of both sexes, exciting dull Manhood's characteristic energy, stimulating dead vitality and youthful vigour, without regard to age, caused by dissipation, youthful error, vicious habits, and old age.
Prompt, Safe, and Sure.
Sent to any part of India on receipt of Rs. 3 and 7.

ASTHMA CURED. MUNK'S MAGNETIC ASTHMA BALSAM. "But there is more in me than thou understandest." Dr. Bartholow says:—"It gives relief in a few minutes" in all kinds of Asthma, either dry or humid, attended with expectoration and suffocations, difficult breathing, disturbed Respiration and wheezing sound.—Price Rs. 2.

DISAPPEARED. "I am as true as truth's simplicity." SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC. A special cure for Fevers, Ague, Headache, Chill Fevers, Continuous Fevers, Intermittent Fevers, Epidemic Fevers, Influenza, Remittent Fevers, Dumb Ague, and all diseases caused by MALARIA. Is a great neutraliser of Malarial Poison from the systems. "The first bottle I got from you made a different man altogether. The men in my company couldn't make out what I got for the cure. (Signed) A ETHERTON, Kamptee. Price per Bottle Re. 1-8.

☞ DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
Can be had of Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. BEYNON and Co; Messrs. F. S. MADON and Co., &c.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFG. CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PHOTO FRAMES.

	Rs.	a.
Silver Pattern Photo Frames, Cabinet size ..... various kinds, from Rs. 5 to	10	8
Do. Minature Frames, similar style to above from	2	8
Adjustable Spring Stands, Plain Plate, bevelled edge, Cabinet size	0	12
Do. Promenade size	1	4
Do. Bordoir	1	6
Do. Panel.....	2	4
Packet shape to hold 2 Photos, leather	3	8
Do. to hold 3 Photos.....	5	12
Do. to hold 6 Photos.....	9	8
Plush Photo Frames, in Claret, Blue, Green or Scarlet Plush, to hang or stand on table, various sizes .....from Rs. 2-8 to	10	0
The New Fan Frame made out of Palms, plush covered.....	2	8
Trellis Frames for the table, very portable, to hold 8 Photos ..... from Rs. 5 to	20	0

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. PHILLIPS & CO. Ld. POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth City.
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.
(WHITE OR STRIPED.)

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY, ASQUITH, LORD, AND WHITMORE, "SIRDAR'S PALACE."

Price, three for Rs. 7-8; six for Rs. 15; twelve for Rs. 30.
The above can be supplied Ready-Made or Made to Order.

INFLUENZA.

A certain cure will be found in our Influenza Drops, containing 16 doses. Price per bottle Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FEVER REMEDIES,
PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

FEVER DROPS.	"Very efficient" concentrated.	Per bottle, Rs. 2.
FEVER MIXTURE.	"Great success in many cases."	Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER SALINE.	"An excellent preparation."	Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER TINCTURE.	Warburg's McLean's formula.	Per phial, Re. 1.
FEVER TINCTURE.	Warburg's own preparation.	Per phial, Rs. 3.
SACCHARO CHIRETTIN.	Antiperiodic in Fever.	Per bottle, Re. 1, 1-8 and 2-8.
LIQUOR CHIRETTIN.	Liquid form of above.	Per bottle, Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co. of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Ant septic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay Stations, Rs. 5½.
AGENTS:—
Hummum Street, Fort. ROGERS & Co.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS

Taken in Exchange and put in Good Order.

	Rs.
Camp Piano, 5 octaves	240
Bijou Cottage, full compass	250
Semi-Grand, by Erard	350
Do. by Broadwood	400
Sympathetic Square, black polished.....	475
Sympathetic Cottage, own make.....	500
Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	575
Do. black polished	800
5 Octave American Organ.....	185
Do. do. London make.....	295
Splendid Harmonium, 22 Stops, Double Manual, in Walnut, by Alexander. Very Suitable for Church or Chapel use	760

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE
GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK.

MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., LD., OF BOMBAY,
HAVE JUST UNPACKED

a number of the abovenamed USEFUL and ORIGINAL CLOCKS, of which they invite EARLY INSPECTION.

Some of these CLOCKS strike the Hours and Half-Hours, others the Quarters also, on LOUD BELLS, which can be heard at a LONG DISTANCE.

PRICES: Striking Hours and Half-Hours ..... Rs. 225
PRICES: Striking Hours, Half-Hours, and Quarters ..... ,, 300

CLOCKS

of every description on hand, the LARGEST display to choose from in INDIA.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CLOCK MAKERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COUGH! COLD!! BRONCHITIS!!!
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

A SAFE and Palatable Preparation, of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent and Balsamic Properties.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. F. S. MADON & CO., MARKET, BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.
HAVE
JUST LANDED
A
CHOICE SELECTION
OF
DRESS SOCKS.

Fine Navy and Maroon Cashmere.
Fine Navy Lisle Thread. Rs. 2-8 Per Pair. 3 Pairs for Rs. 6-8.
Fine Black Spun Silk Embd. Rs. 5-8 Per Pair. 3 Pairs for Rs. 15-0.
Super Black Silk Embd. Rs. 8-8 Per Pair. 3 Pairs for Rs. 23.
Black Silk Embd. Colored Spot, Figd. Fronts. Rs. 10-8 Per Pair. 3 Pairs for Rs. 28-8. Rs. 12-8 Per Pair. 3 Pairs for Rs. 34.
Super Black Silk Embd. Fancy Fronts, Lace Ankles. Rs. 12-8 Per Pair. 3 Pairs for Rs. 34.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

			Rs.	a.
Gent's. White Kid Gloves	2 Buttons per pair		2	0
Do. do. Self-Braided Backs	,,	do.	2	8
Do. do. Best French	,,	do.	2	12
Do. French Grey Self-Braided Backs	,,	do.	2	8
Do. do. do. Black	,,	do.	2	8
Do. Best French Grey	,,	do.	3	0
Do. Black Dogskin Regulation	,,	do.	3	8
Do. Tan Dogskin Regulation	,,	do.	3	8
Do. White Dœskin	,,	do.	3	8
Do. White Buckskin	,,	do.	3	8
Do. Colored Dœskin	,,	do.	3	8
Do. Kid Gloves Lined for very warm	,,	do.	4	8
Ladies' Tan Gloves	4 ,,	do.	3	8

THORPE & CO. HOSIERS, GLOVERS, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description. Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON; AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES BALL,

TUESDAY, 3rd February, 1891.

(POUDRE OR FANCY DRESS OPTIONAL.)

Tickets of admission to be obtained from Qr.-Mr. SOUNDY, or Members of the Committee.

Members of any Volunteer Corps with 2 Ladies ...Rs. 10
Non-Volunteers and 1 Lady ..... „ 12
Extra Lady's ticket..... „ 3
Members of the B. V. R. single..... „ 6

A. F. SOUNDY, Captain,
Hon. Sec., Ball Committee.

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

AN ART UNION (sanctioned by the Government of Bombay) will be held in connection with the Society's Exhibition, now about to be OPENED, at the SECRETARIAT.

A large number of Prizes will be drawn for on the 12th February, consisting of Pictures of values from Rs. 50 to Rs. 750, purchased at the Exhibition by the Committee.

TICKETS—ONE RUPEE EACH.

OBTAINABLE FROM :—

Messrs. Thacker and Co., Treacher and Co., Soundy and Co., Hamilton and Co., Jairamdas, The Fine Art Gallery, The Indian Art Gallery, The China Bazaar, Fort, Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Gopal Narayen and Co., Kalbadevi Road.

The Winning Numbers will be advertized in the Local Papers on 13th February.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "LABOURDONNAIS" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her Cargo in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON,
Bombay, 31st January, 1891. Agent.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, will be held at Albert Building, on Friday, the 13th proximo, at 2 p.m.

(1)—To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1890.
(2)—To declare a Dividend.
(3)—To elect a Director and Auditor.
(4)—To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 31st January 1891.

SALE OF LARGE TEAK TIMBER.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned seasoned TEAK TIMBER of the DANG FORESTS, which is now on view at the Government Depot at WAGRECH, opposite the Railway Station of BILIMORA, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in RETAIL LOTS, on TUESDAY, the 10th of February, 1891 :—

Quantity.	Description.	Remarks.
About 750 cubic tons (50 cubic feet a ton.)	Round and square logs 20' to 30' in length and 35' to 55" in midgirth.	Dang teak is known to be superior in point of durability to Malabar and Burma teak.

2. 25 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of purchase.
3. Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

R. H. MADAN,
Divisional Forest Officer, Surat.

Camp Kalibel Dangs, 29th January, 1891.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer up to 12 noon on 2nd March, 1891 for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS and other STORES (more or less) to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April 1891, up to the 31st March 1892. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 5th February to 26th February 1891, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. and on Saturdays till 1 p.m.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of one Rupee per set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock noon on the day designed.

E. WIGHTON, Lieut.-Col.,
Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.

Bombay, 28th January, 1891.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

FRESH CASE LAST WEEK.

Per P. & O. S. S. "PENINSULAR."

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,

whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular, there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Sole Agent for India.

Per 100

SPECIALS .....Rs. 4-8
No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR ....., 3-12
No. 2, MEDIUM ....., 2-12

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

THE ATTENTION OF
MESS PRESIDENTS
AND
CLUB SECRETARIES
Is respectfully invited to these
CIGARETTES.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882, and of the NAIGAUM COTTON CLEANING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURSUANT to the Judge's Order of reference made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Farran, in the above matter and bearing date the Eleventh Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of and all other persons interested in the abovenamed Company that the examination of the account of Pestonjee Ardeshir Hormasjee Wadia, the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, filed by him in the office of the Prothonotary of this Honourable Court on the Twenty-Second Day of September One Thousand Eight Hundred andNinety, will be proceeded with before me at my office in the Court House on Tuesday, the Twenty Fourth Day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety One at Twelve O'clock noon and at any adjourned meetings that may be necessary without further notice.—Dated this 29th Day of January 1891.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA)

TABLE-LINEN, TOWELS, COUNTERPANES, TROUSERINGS, COATINGS, &c., WEBSTER'S SHIKAREE CLOTH,

Very celebrated and suitable for Hunters, Engineers, and for travelling purposes.

The demand for this material is increasing year by year.

Ginghams, 27 and 34 inches wide, to stand washing, in checked, striped, and mixed Patterns, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

THE S.S. "STRAITS of MAGELLAN," (late City of Agra, a well-known and favorite Passenger Ship) 2,651 tons, will LEAVE BOMBAY for LONDON, on or about 10th February.

The Cabins are all on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Stewardess carried. For Particulars as to passage money &c., please apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL Meeting of the Members of the Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on WEDNESDAY, the 11th February, at 6 p. m.

L. PENNY,
F. A. PREVOST,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE of the HOMELESS LEPER FUND on WEDNESDAY, 11th February, at 5 p.m., at the Municipal Offices, Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart., will be in the Chair.

The business will be to report progress, present accounts, and appoint auditors. It is hoped that as many members will attend as possible; and all ladies and gentlemen interested in the movement are invited to be present.

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
HARKISANDAS NAROTTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers,

Bombay, 31st January 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI DAVE COOVERBAI, widow of TRICUMJEE VELLJEE, deceased, and BAI RUTTONBAI, wife of Mr. VUSANJEE TRICUMJEE, daughter of the late HURRUM NURSEY, and ABBEYCHAND RAGHOWJEE, have CONTRACTED TO SELL the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, National Bank Building, Esplanade Road, in Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived, and the purchase will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, together with the building standing thereon, situate at Samuel Street, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135 squar yards, or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 1659, Street No. 119, 121, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Dossa Kirpal, on or towards the south by the property of Joshi Nursey Keesowjee, on or towards the east by a sweepers' passage, and on or towards the west by the said Samuel Street.—Dated 1891.

PAYNE, GILBERT, AND SAYANI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

BASEL MISSION

HAND-MADE TABLE LINEN, TWEEDS, COATINGS, DRESS CLOTHS, &c.

IN consequence of a growing demand for these deservedly popular and durable cloths, and for better convenience of buyers in the town, a separate Depot has been opened at Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. No. 21, Medows Street, where the Cloths will be sold at Factory rates, and delivered in Bombay free of all charges. The Stock has been greatly increased, and buyers have a variety of Patterns to make a choice from.

Inquiries for Patterns, Price Lists, and Up-Country Orders will be promptly and carefully attended to.

WARDEN & Co.,
Agents, Basel Mission Industrial Establishment.

CHUBB'S
PATENT DETECTOR PADLOCKS,
WITH SIX TUMBLERS AND TWO KEYS.
All Brass Except Iron Hasp.

	Rs. a.
1 inch.....	8 4
1¼ „	9 6
2 inches.....	10 14
2¼ „	12 6
3 „	13 2
3¼ „	15 12
4 „ (extra strong)	22 8

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE.

TOLL CONTRACTS.

THE following CONTRACTS in the SAVANT VADI STATE, for the period of one Year, from 1st April, 1891, to 31st March, 1892, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the 20th of February, 1891, at 12 a.m. at the office of the Political Superintendent.

1—Collection of Tolls at Amboli Toll Bar, on the Vingorla-Belgaum Road.
2—Collection of Tolls at Tulas, Talkat, Bhedsi and Pot Naka Degven on the Ramghat-Vingorla Road.
3—Collection of Tolls, at Hanmanta, Rangna, and Ghotga Ghats.
4—Collection of Tolls at Kasal on the Phonda Ghat Road.
5—Collection of Toll at Malewad on the Azgaon Road.
6—Collection of Tolls at Aros and Pot Naka Saturda on the Vadi-Saturda Road.

2—Bidders will have to deposit 20 per cent of the amount of their bids accepted or to furnish a security residing in the State for the amount.

H. L. NUTT, Col.,
Political Superintendent, Savant Vadi,
Savant Vadi Pol. Supt's Office, 29th January, 1891.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 501 OF 1887.

APPEAL No. 627.

ABDUL GAFUR and ABDUL LATIF WALAD HAJI BALAL AMINA BEGUM BEEBEE BEBEE JAN BEEBEE BAFA BEEBEE ARIZ BEEBEE and MURAD BEEBEE, all of Nasik Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Nasik, within the Presidency of Bombay..... } Plaintiffs and Appellants.

vs.

MOULVI NIZAMUDIN of Bombay Mahomedan, Inhabitant residing at old Nagpada, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... } Defendant and Respondent.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 15th Day of January, 1891, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Appellants.

All that piece or parcel of Fazundari land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, or Nagpada Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and numbered by the Assessor, Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under No. 551, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by Sweepers' Passage, on or towards the west by a Public Road, called old Nagpada or Memon Wada Road, on or towards the north by the house of Plaintiffs and Appellants in Column 2 of the application mentioned, and on or towards the south by the Temple belonging to Jagonnath Guru Bagdas.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 16th day of February, 1891, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims, or charges.—Dated this 26th day of January, 1891.

A. K. OLIVER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE.

SALE OF TIMBER.

AN AUCTION will be held on FRIDAY, the 20th of February 1891, at the office of the Political Superintendent, Savant Vadi, of the undermentioned quantities of felled and stacked timber, rafters, &c., in whole or in separate lots :—

1. Teak Trees, &c., of this season's felling :—

Name of Village or Forest.	Teak trees.	Teak rafters.	Jungle rafters.
Kunkeri Forest.....	1,000	..	..
Ningoda do.....	200	..	..
Verda village.....	100	500	..
At Mangaon stacked near the road.	..	950	..
At Hadawda stacked near the road.	..	..	1,056

2. Small teak and jungle wood logs of former years, felling, and rafters.

Place where stacked.	Teak logs.	Jungle logs.	Teak rafters.	Jungle rafters.
In the Vadi Town (stacked)	556	37	101	287

3. Clearance of about 250 acres of land on the top of the Vadi Hill containing about 1,295 jungle trees, 500 rafters and about 6,463 stunted trees fit for small pieces of timber and firewood.

4. Felling and removing 44 jungle timber trees from the Forests of the villages of Tarpoli and Majgaon.

5. For particulars regarding the timber and conditions of sale and any other information required apply to the State Jungle Kamdar, Savant Vadi.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Savant Vadi,
Savant Vady Political Supt's Office, 29th Jan., 1891.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK.

OPEN ALL DAY.

Admission 8 annas, Skates extra.
8-30 to 11 p.m., Admission Rupee One.
SKATES FREE.
Splendid Band on Attendance.
CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL NEXT SATURDAY.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, &c.,

OPEN DAILY 8 A.M. TO 8 P.M.

Electric Light and Band every evening.
Entrance Re 1. Season Tickets, Rs. 3.

BOMBAY RACES, 1891.

At the forthcoming RACES the following rates will be charged for tickets of admission to the Grand Stand and Enclosures, viz :—

To Subscribers of Rs. 25, a free ticket to admit self and one Lady.
Additional tickets to Subscribers..Rs. 5 per day, to admit a Lady.

Carriage Enclosures .. ..Rs. 5 per day.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

Grand Stand Ring and Paddock..Rs. 30 for the Season, to admit self and one Lady.
Day Ticket.....Rs. 7 per day, to admit one person only.
Carriage Enclosures ....Rs. 7 per day.

Early application for ticket to be made by Subscribers to Messrs. Ludha Ebram & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

No Subscribers' Tickets will be issued after the 21st February, excepting additional tickets.

TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.

E. LAWRENCE,
Honorary Secretary.

RACE DAYS :—

Saturday, 21st February. Thursday, 26th February.
Tuesday, 24th „ Saturday, 28th „

WANTED.

NOTIFICATION.

WANTED, qualified European FIRST ENGINEER and SECOND WEAVING MASTER for Indore State Mills. Salary to each Rs. 301 per mensem. Apply immediately to Naib Divan Khasgi. None need apply who have had no practical experience of the working of a Mill.

K. C. BEDARKAR,
Minister to His Highness Maharaja Holkar.

Indore, 25th January, 1891.

WANTED, ENUMERATORS for the ensuing Census Operations from the 19th to the 27th February 1891, at Re. 1 each per day.

Must be able to read and write English intelligently. Apply personally Census Office, Babula Tank Road, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 23th January, 1891.

SITUATION WANTED.

A NORTH of ENGLAND Colliery Overman holding Government Certificate seeks RE-ENGAGEMENT either as Mining Engineer or Overman, His Covenant with Government ends in April next. Has been in India 4 years. Was last employed in England as Overman in a Colliery drawing 800 to 1,000 tons a day. Good certificates. Apply to F. W. FORSYTH, Khost, Colliery, Baluchistan.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

JUST ARRIVED a Brand New English-Built Canoe Landau suitable for one or pair of horses, by Watson of Lowestaft.

A brand new Cee and under-spring English-built light and Stylish Victoria by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

An English-built new Stanhope with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest back, suitable for one or pair of Horses.

A handsome and well built English Chara-Banc, with Patent Brake, very little used and suitable for a Pair of Waler and four-in-hand.

Carriages and Horses let out by months at moderate charges.

Second-hand Carriages of sorts always on hand for sale. Also for sale best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 and 14lbs.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No 4 FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd February, 1891, at 2 p.m., at the Water Works Stores, Chinchpoogly, a quantity of cast iron scraps, and at 4 p.m., at the Love Grove Pumping Station, Worlie, a quantity of coal ashes.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF WATCHES, JEWELLERY CLOCKS, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esqr. Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee for the estate and effects of Mr. E. J. Brandon, an insolvent, who lately carried on business under the name and firm of Brandon and Co. Watchmakers and Jewellers, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th February, 1891, at 1-30 p.m., at the Esplanade Road, near the National Banks Building, the valuable stock-in-trade consisting of gold and silver watches, clocks, time-pieces card cases, gold and silver jewellery, wedding and birthday presentation articles, rings, lockets, chains bangles, plated-ware, show cases, office table, chairs, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, February 2, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. R. GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHOWPATI IN GIRGAUM.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and under the power of sale reserved to him in a Deed of Mortgage, dated the 9th day of October 1888, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Parashram Vithoba Thakoor, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will put up for Sale by Public Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, the 10th Instant, at 4 o'clock in the forenoon, the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or oart called or known by the name of Kudwady, containing by admeasurement 1187 square yards, be the same a little, more or less, situate at Chowpati in Girgaum and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 316, New No 2111, old survey No 534, and New Survey No. 7903, with a house standing thereon, assessed under Ward No. 392, street No. 1, wherein Vithoba Jeewanjee, the father of the said Parashram Vithoba Takoor, resided, and also the small house in the rear and the stable and the drawing room standing therein assessed under ward Nos. 393 and 397, street Nos. 2 and 3, respectively, and bounded on the east by the oart formerly of J. A. De Ga, and now of Portuguese Church, on the west by the temple of Shree Chundreswar, the charitable property of the late Vithoba Jeewanjee, on the north by the oart of Tribhovandass Bhaichund and on the south by the Breach Candy Road leading to Chowpati, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Vithoba Jeewanjee, and are now in that of Cassinath Vithoba and the said Parashram Vithoba Thakoor. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF DHOOTIES.

On WEDNESDAY the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 p.m., at No. 3, Hummum Street, below Messrs. Thakersey, Mooljee and Co.'s office, by order and on account of the concerned—

A large quantity of grey dhooties from 5 to 11 yards, and of different sizes and borders.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Jumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Persian carpets, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, (and if not previously disposed of by private contract) a pair of well bred handsome grey Waler Mares, well matched, and go very well together, a single seated English built office brougham by Thrupp and Maderley, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. E. HART, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The property of an other gentlemen.

1 second-hand brougham in good order by "Silk and Son."

AUCTION SALE OF DHOOTIES.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Framjee Dowcuran and Valabhjee Pragji—

About 24 bales of grey dhooties and saries from 5 to 11 yards and of different sizes and borders.

On account and risk of Jootha Hurjeswan—

About 10 bales of grey dhooties from 5 to 11 yards and of different sizes and borders.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, February 2, 1891.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF BRANDY, BEER, CLARET, CHAMPAGNE, AND WINES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 4th instant, at 2 p. m., at their Auction Rooms in Meadow Street, the following wines, in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

50 boxes, very rich Canary Sack (strong dessert wine.)
15 „ extra quy champagne in quarts.
10 „ „ „ in pints
50 „ Gernier Freres Brandy.
15 „ Italian Claret.
18 „ Baron De Cautricne Champagne in quarts.
5 „ „ „ pints.
8 „ very dry Sparkling „ quarts.
3 „ „ „ pints.
10 „ Carte De Or Champague."
10 „ John Dewarne's Highland Whisky.
25 „ Cases Pilsener Beer in quarts and pints.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES OF KHANDESH SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., LD.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd inst., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by public auction at the Share Bazar at 2 p.m. by order of Mortgagor Mr. Jugmohundass Vyndrawundass and at the risk and loss of Mortgagee Mr. Thaker Narondass Assoo the following Shares.

7 Shares of the Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Nos. 41-81-209-553-554-555 and 571.

Terms of Sale :—Cash will be required as the Lots are knocked down.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, February 2, 1891.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 2nd February, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Morarjee Goculdass S. and W. Company, Limited, to sell by Public Auction at the Company's Mill Premises, Parel on account and at the risk of Tulsidass Ramdass—

About 98 boras of waste of different descriptions.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE, GRAIN-SWEEPINGS, &c.,&c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd February, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, in the godowns of the B. I. S. N. Company, on account of the concerned—

A quantity of rice, grain-sweepings, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY GOODS, MANUFACTURED BY THE WESTERN INDIA MILL.

On THURSDAY, the 5th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the undermentioned grey goods manufactured by the Western India Mill by order of Mr. Kersondas Hurgovundas and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned purchasers.

On account and at the risk of Essa Thaver—
50 bales grey shirtings
On account and at the risk of Lacka Canjee—
24 bales grey shirtings

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 cases Turkey red shirtings
2 „ do. Cambrics
2 „ furniture prints,
3 „ Cashmere and Melton cloth,
2 „ colored cotton flannel
2 „ colored sarries
1 „ kakee dress brocade.
10 „ White Mulls and nansooks.
5 bales green shirtings.
5 „ grey dhoolies.
6 „ grey shirtings.

By order of Messrs Ernsthausen & Co., on account and at the risk of Kikabhoy Abdool Hoosein.

(c)—6043, 6045-46, 6098, 6100-101, 6630, 6632-33, 7590, 6615-17, 8629-73, 8491, 8423, 6048, 6096-97, 7219-20, 7268-69, 7276-78, 7283, 7381-83, 7395.

20 bales native book keeping papers.
15 do. do. do.

On account and at the risk of Dhurumsi Purshotum—
250 kegs red lead salamander Brand 50 per cent.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, February 2, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

ALMERIA FRESH GRAPES FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd February, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

Ex ss City of Perth.
51 barrels Almeria fresh grapes, in lots to suit purchases.

SALE OF PERSIAN CARPETS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd February, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. P. N. Kerrawalla and Co.

10 reel Persian Carpets of different sizes.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd February, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

5 cases prints.
5 „ white dhotees.
5 „ „ shirting.
5 „ „ jaconets.
200 barrels cement.
50 „ coal pitch.
2 cases 200 dozen brown ½ hose ; 150 dozen white handkerchieves.
1 cottage pianoforte and 1 harmonium.
1 case 30 doz. pots Liebig's extract of meat.
8 „ cut and star cut soda tumblers, pint and half pint tumblers.

A quantity of silver jewellery, consisting of necklaces, brooches, sets of brooches and earrings, bracelets, &c.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Joonus Hajee Tyeb—
6 cases wrought iron safes, ex s s Itolia.

By order of the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department—
1 lot 1,550 lbs. kentledge, and 1,295 lbs. scrap iron.

The effects of the late E. M. Walton, Esq., consisting of wearing apparel, spoons and forks, egg-stand, ice-pail, biscuit box, cruetstands, muffineers, steel trunks, &c.

On account and at the risk of Ebramjee Keekabhoy alias Ebramjee Dawoodbhoy, ex. s. s. Hispania—
E K 7-12—6 cases 120 dozen brass spirit lamps.

On account and at the risk of Pudumsey Hurry—
3 bales grey shirtings.

On account and at the risk of Soolemanjee Essajee, ex s. s. Mary Beyts and Triefels—
2 cases mouldings.

On account of the concerned.
1 Mayhew's patent automatic boiler feeder.

On account and at the risk of the indentor—
4 cases white scrap 2-6fd. 39 in.
8 „ „ 2-6d. 45 in.

On account and at the risk of Joosub Hajee Giga—
1 case button.

On account of the underwriters—
9 bolts canvas and 27 rolls book-binding cloth.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong mail-phaeton.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 handsome double seated brougham by Kesterton.
1 light strong victoria.
A few English Shanghai and Busrah fowls.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

For sale by auction in the Castle Park, near the Arsenal Gate, next to the Town Hall, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd Feb., at 1 p. m., the whole of the household furniture, garden, &c., the property of Mr. A. BOYCE, proceeding to England, consisting of teakwood furniture, hanging and table lamps, table ornaments, sewing machine, glass, crockery, and cooking utensils, and garden tubs, pots, and baskets of choice ferns and roses, &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF BENGAL COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd February, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, by order of Mr. Mukhonlall Govindram, at the Jutha of Toolsidass Morarjee.

On account and at the risk of Choonilal Mohunlal—
100 full pressed bales, fully good Bengal cotton.

On account and at the risk of Bullehader Guzader—
100 full pressed bales, good Bengal cotton.

At the Jutha of Khimjee Visram.

On account and at the risk of Khetsydas Kalooram—
50 full pressed bales, fully good Bengal cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 6th February, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 641, Byculla, next to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' establishment, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood house-hold furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned pianoforte, by the Great Union Co., New York, handsome Church organ by Mason and Hamlin, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Persian and Brussels carpets, English-built open carriage, first-rate Singer's Sewing Machine on stand, Hink's hanging and table lamps, first-rate oil paintings, choice plants in tubs and pot, &c., the property of Rev. E. S. HUME.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF Machinery and Plant of a Flour Mill at Chikulwady, near Grant Road.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Chikulwady, in the bungalow of Thucker Damoder Callianjee, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of February, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Leeladhur Javerchund, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Collett and Co., Ld. (in liquidation), the machinery and plant of the flour mill, formerly known as "Collet's Flour Mill," consisting of

1 wheat drawing machine.
1 flour and separating reel.
1 middling purifier.
2 patent roller mills, No. 21.
2 smooth roller mills No. 17.
2 centrifugal sifting machines.
1 wheat washing and damping machine conveyors.
6 elevators.
1 portable engine and boiler, complete by Ruboy & Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and the machinery removed within a week after sale.

The property will be on view a week before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, February, 2, 1891.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent Post Free by Mr. E. NORTON, 239a, High Holborn, London, Eng.

NOTICES.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th February, 1891, at 5-30 p.m.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE AUTHORIZED MR. KHURSEDJEE SORABJEE FRAMJEE to sign our firm Per Procuration from this day.

FRAMJEE SANDS & CO.

Bombay, 27th January, 1891.

MR. A. F. McCARTHY CEASES to be in our employ from THIS DATE.

TURNER, MORRISON, AND CO.,
Agents,
Indian Patent Stone Co., Ld.

Bombay, 30th January, 1891.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for the Work of DOCKING, UNDOCKING, and SHORING VESSELS in the Trustees' Graving Dock.

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned up to noon on the 3rd February next.

Forms of tenders and conditions of contract will be furnished on application from noon on Monday, the 26th instant.

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st January, 1891.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.

The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as 'Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH DIVIDEND (interim) of RUPEES (20) TWENTY per Share for the half-year ending 31st December, 1890, has been declared and made payable on and after MONDAY, the 2nd February, 1891, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 26th instant.

By Order,

JEEWANDASS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1891.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th to 31st January, 1891, both days inclusive.

HAMBURG UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.
(VEREIN HAMBURGER ASSECURADEURE.)

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS to Survey and Adjust all Claims for damage (general and particular average) to Ships and Cargo insured by the above Association.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on Monday, the Second Day of February, 1891, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolution, which was passed as a Special Resolution at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company, held on the Fifteenth Day of January last, will be submitted for confirmation :—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the Provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and that Mr. S. D. Sassoon of Bombay be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up, and that the remuneration of such Liquidator for his services in the winding up be fixed at half per cent. on the Assets of the Company in addition to his out of pocket expenses.—Dated this 15th Day of January, 1891.

By Order,

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from Manufacturers for the supply of the stores noted in the Margin, more or less, as may be required, for the year 1891, and must be completed by February 1st, 1892.

SOCKS WORSTED.		
1st size.	38,380 Prs.	
3rd „ ..	52,600 „	
Total..	158,000 „	

2. Tenders will only be received on the printed forms, which are obtainable at this Office. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury Deposit Receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rupees 500 as earnest-money.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Native Passenger Ships' Commission, Sailors' Home, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company, 3 p.m.
Conversazione, Bombay Art Society, Secretariat, 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Hudson's Tent of Mysteries, 5-30 to 10 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society Annual Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Warora and the s.s. Arab entered, and the s. s. Mary Beyts left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Rheinfels left the dock on Saturday.

I. M. RAILWAY.—The traffic return for the week ending 24th January, 1891, shows an aggregate decrease of Rs. 17,843, in receipts.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 24th January, 1891, shows an increase of Rs. 10,537, in receipts.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 24th January, 1891, shows a decrease of Rs. 6,968, in receipts.

THE YACHT CLUB DANCE.—The dance which was to have been held at the Yacht Club, on the 9th instant, has been postponed to the 16th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 31st January, 1891, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 25, *viz.*, 1a. 6d. per rupee.

THE B. E. I. ASSOCIATION.—The secretary of this Association acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations towards the schools established under the auspices of the Association :—Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Baronet, Rs. 25 ; Nasarwanji Manockji Petit, Esq., Rs. 15 ; A Friend, Rs. 15 ; S. D. Sassoon, Esq., Rs. 10 ; His Highness Aga Abdul Hussein Sherazee, Rs. 5 ; and Manocherji Framji Cama, Esq., Rs. 5.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 4th Bomaby Rifles will play at the Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 p.m. The following is the programme :—

Cradle Song...Ander Wiege (316)...Lange.
Valse.....Thine Alone .....Meissler.
Selection .....Maritana .....Kappey.
Valse.....Tender and True .....Bucalossi.
Polka .....Iris (Cornet Solo).....Farrell.

AGE PROTECTION.—Last evening a preliminary meeting, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to send a protest against the Age Protection Bill, was held at the Madhava Bag under the presidency of Shett Varjivandas Madhavdas. More than 150 gentlemen, the leaders of the different sects of the Hindu community, were present and it was unanimously resolved that a public meeting of the sympathisers of the protest should be called for Sunday the 8 instant, at 3 p.m., at the Madhava Bag and a formal protest should be adopted and sent. A committee was appointed to draw up the protest.

MURDER OR SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Saturday last, at Chinchpoogly, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, on the body of Kheema, a young Hindoo girl, aged 15, the wife of a Banya grain-dealer. The deceased appeared to be on very good terms with her father-in-law and husband. For the last fifteen days she had been asking her brother to take her to her native place, but assigned no reason. On Friday night she left her husband's house unnoticed, and nothing was heard of her till Saturday morning, when the husband of the deceased was taken to the Chinchpoogly police station, where he identified a dead body as that of his wife. The head was severed from the body. The body was found by a Railway Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway between Dadar and Chinchpoogly. The jury returned an open verdict.

A LARGE PRIZE FOR A PICK-POCKET.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, on Saturday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Ingram, of the Docks, prosecuted Annajee Ludha, a cloth merchant, on a charge of receiving and disposing of stolen property and Chima Visamjee, Dhunji Dyal, and Sambli Moobjee with abetment. In this case it appears that Putanmul Putamchund, the complainant, who had arrived per s. s. Karagola from Kurrachee, disembarked at the docks on the 27th inst., with a small metal box in his pocket, which contained ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,700. Before he was many minutes ashore his pocket was picked, and the box disappeared. This loss was reported to the police. Inspector Butterfield apprehended the four prisoners whilst endeavouring to part with a portion of the property to a money-lender in Mandvie. Putanmul apparently had been relieved of his valuables by two men, named Oodajee and Ambaram, who divided them with the prisoners before the Court. With a view to procuring their apprehension as they are stated to have absconded to Bhownugger the case was remanded.

CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST POLICEMAN.—Superintendent MacDermott on Saturday prosecuted a policeman, at the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of theft of a quantity of gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 100. The jewellery was claimed by a Hindoo, named Govind Dhondoo, who landed at the Carnac Bunder on Thursday morning, from one of Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s steamers. The evidence disclosed that Dhondoo bargained with a *rickla* man to convey himself and three companions to Girgaum. When the party had travelled a little beyond the market, Govind ascertained that a gunny bag containing his valuables was missing. He immediately retraced his steps to the Bunder in quest of the bag. Failing in his efforts to recover it, he made a report to Inspector Stanford, at the Esplanade Police Station. Strange to say while his deposition was being taken, the accused walked in with a cooly who bore the bag, which was immediately recognised by the complainant. On opening the bag it was seen that jewellery to the amount above quoted was missing from a small brass box, in which it had been deposited. The policeman denied all knowledge of the missing articles, but on investigation it was discovered that after the bag fell on the road it was noticed by a municipal sweeper, who drew the policeman's attention to it. As asserted by the prosecution, it was at this time that the bag was opened by the prisoner and the valuables removed. A man named Sukia Babajee was directed by the policeman to take charge of the bag, which was afterwards conveyed to the chowkey by the cooly. It appears that Sukia represented the occurrence to his employer, Shapurjee Hormusjee, as he apprehended suspicion might arise from the fact of its being in his keeping. The "Parsee's" communication with the Inspector led to the policeman being placed in custody. Accused denied the charge, which he said was a trumped up affair between his *naik* and the complainant, who were relations. The magistrate, after reviewing the evidence adduced, said he was of opinion that the evidence of the witness Sukia Babajee was unreliable, being that of an accomplice, and he would not be justified in convicting the policeman, whom he discharged.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 2.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For Consent Decree.

683-89—Crawford, B, B and B—Hajee Jackaria Hajee Ahmed vs Moolbai—M E and H and in person.
Testamentary Suits.
20-90—Payne, G and S—Gangabai vs Nansey Devjee and others—E Wilkin.
12-90—Chitnis, M and M Jiwabai vs Jowram Akha—A F Unwalla.
Postponed Long Causes.
580-90—In person—Bhanram Raghoba vs Dadoo Meya Dawood—Part heard.
550-88—M H Khan—for pauper—Jan Mahomed Laduck vs Laduck Hajee and others—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For dismissal under Rule 64.

676-90—In person—A pauper—Hurridas Tooleidas vs Ood howji Korejee and others.
681-90—Macfarlane, E and H—Premjee Dewkaran vs Shawlabhji Dewchund and others.
682-90—Mansukhlal, D and J—Nanji Bhugwan vs. Genaji Ookaji and others.
Defended New Long Causes.
631-90—Roughton and B—Balmookand Kaniram and others vs Burjorji Shapoorji Desai—Conroy and B—Part heard.
706-88—In person—Anna Maria Duarte vs Antonio J Duarte and another—Bicknell and M—Part heard.
718-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Rustomji Framji Commissariatwalla vs Bannaba—Nanu and H—Part heard.
634-90—Crawford, B, B and B.—The B. & P. S. N. Co. vs. Bahoed Abdoola and another—In person.
575-90—Crawford, B, B and B—Girdhur Pragji vs Cullianji Purehotum and others—S Balkrishna and D.
582-90—B and Merwanji—Bemipersad Beharilal and another vs Marwari Chundaji Khushal and others—Wadia and G.
585-90—Craigie, L and O—Thucker Cullianji Nanji vs Narrondas Lowjee and others—In person.
643-90—In person—Ballaram Gangaram vs Hasilkhan bin Allumkhan—In person.
656-90—Bicknell and M—Edulji Aslaji Daroowalla vs Pirozbai and others—Chitnis, M and M
658-90—Balkrishna and D—Gunesh lal Abeshing and another vs Gopaldas Rampurtab and another—Crawford, B, B and B.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS' COMMISSION.

THE Commission again sat at the Port Office to take evidence, and the following gentlemen were present :—Surgeon Major A. S. Lethbridge, I.M.S., M.D., C.S.I., President, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Captain H. A. Street, H. M.'s Indian Marine, Captain George Wilson, H. M.'s Indian Marine, Surgeon-Major D. W. D. Comins, I.M.S., Captain J. H. Atkinson, and Mr. H. W. Uloth, of the P. and O. Company. Mr. Shepherd, of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., again attended the enquiry.

Mr. G. F. Mackrow, constructor, Her Majesty's Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, examined by members of the Commission, said that he had a general knowledge of naval architecture. He took no part, either directly or indirectly, in the administration, or observance of any of the provisions of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887. He was of opinion that the conditions justified a distinction being made between fair and foul weather in the case of voyages which might extend to five days. It was a common practice for natives of India to sleep at night in the open air. The number of passengers which a vessel was capable of carrying was calculated in each case by the superficial area of clear deck. The Board of Trade surveyors, when berths were not fitted for third-class passengers, calculated the number that might be carried on the basis of a cubic measurement of 72 cubic feet per statute adult, after deducting all hatches and encumbrances. He considered it proper to allow for the height of 'tween deck as an element in the health and comfort of third-class native passengers; but not on the basis of cubic measurement. Alley-ways used as a means of communication by the crew should not be considered as the deck area for passengers, i.e., the narrow passages between the officers' cabins and engine-room casing. These alley-ways, were not additional shelter and were not therefore desirable for passengers. For ships with large water-ways in the 'tween decks extending inside the battens on the ship's side, the deck measurement was made to the inside edge of the water-ways. He thought it necessary that there should be a set of definite instructions as to the survey of passenger accommodation and crew space similar, so far as might be, to those issued by the Board of Trade ; but they should be adapted to the various ports. After a vessel had been measured for the required certificate, the captain need not be supplied with the surveyor's calculations. He did not see that there would be any advantage if a copy of all measurements and calculations of passengers' space, as determined on the original measurement, was supplied to the commander of the vessel ; but a plan might be furnished showing the space available for passengers.

Sir Henry Morland : Did you conduct a series of experiments to ascertain the stability of certain of Messrs. Shepherd and Co's. vessels ? If so, how many and of which type ?—Yes, two. The Shastri and the Rajapuri.

Sir Henry Morland : In conducting the experiments did you have regard to the scantling and strength of material and construction of these steamers, as that compared with that required by Lloyd's rules ?—No. The question of stability was only raised.

Mr. Shepherd (through the President) : Do you think seamen without special training are qualified to construct curves of stability, and generally to test the stability of vessels ?—I do not see why seamen should not attain this special training as well as landsmen.

Mr. Shepherd : It has been represented to the Commission that seamen can pronounce on the stability of a vessel by a glance, and it is as easy to pronounce on the stability of a ship as on the quality of a rope by the smell ; do you agree with this ?—It is an absurd statement to make.

Witness had not looked into the question whether Shepherd's steamers had sufficient horsepower to steam against a strong monsoon, nor had he heard that it took the Karen 20 days to reach Aden against the S. W. monsoon.

Captain Street : Bearing in mind the opinion expressed by you in respect of the stability of the Rajapuri on the 15th June 1890, do you think that she is a suitable vessel for passenger traffic to ports to the northward of Bombay, or to Aden and Red the Sea ports ?—In fair weather, and with the foul-weather number of passengers.

Captain Street : Do you consider that an awning or shade deck is a source of danger in any way to a vessel during squally weather and when there is a heavy sea ?—Not if a vessel is perfectly designed.

The President : Do you consider that Messrs. Shepherd and Company's steamers with shade decks would be better able to stand bad weather if fitted with shutters like those of the B. I. steamship Kistna class ?—Hinged shutters would certainly be an advantage—protection to passengers—but the ships would be able to stand the heavy weather without them.

Mr. Shepherd : Then, you would not add these shutters for the purpose of increasing the stability, but for the purpose of sheltering the passengers of the vessels if were run in foul weather ?—Yes.

Further examined, witness stated that the omission of water-ways did not necessarily reduce the strength of the vessel. He considered that a vessel classed at Lloyd's was safer for passenger traffic than a vessel which was not classed. It depended on the builder whether an unclassed vessel should be permitted to carry as many passengers as a classed vessel. A builder with a good name might build a bad vessel, and a builder with a bad name might build a good one. It, therefore, depended more on the design of a vessel than on the builder. He did not think that shutters would prevent a vessel of the Rajapuri class capsizing in case of being struck by a stiff squall and thrown over to an angle of 42° with the assistance of the sea.

Captain Charles Sams, commander of the P. and O. steam ship Teheran, was the next witness called. He said he had sailed as commander and officer in steamers running to Jeddah and Mauritius. He was of opinion that if there was a line to be drawn dividing short from long voyages, it should be drawn at one day. He know of no instances in which passengers not exceeding sixty in number had been carried in vessels having no suitable accommodation for them. He thought that the conditions justified a distinction being made between fair and foul weather in case of voyages which might extend to five days. He was also of opinion that the conditions justified passengers being carried across the Bay of Bengal at any season on deck such as were commonly called hurricane decks, which were not protected from the weather, except by overhead awnings, assuming that no accommodation was reserved for these passengers on the lower decks, which were crowded with other passengers. It was within the witness's knowledge that first-class passengers travelling about the Bay of Bengal and the coasts of India during the hot weather, as a rule, preferred sleeping on deck. Witness had had experience, and thought that there was no such similarity as to warrant a comparison between the weather experienced on the coast of the United Kingdom, or between the river Elbe and Brest (English home-trade voyage), and that experienced in the Bay of Bengal and the coasts of India. Witness did not think the ordinary native passengers would be prepared to pay more for better accomodation. It was a fact that very well-to-do native merchants were satisfied with the usual deck accommodation. It was not necessary that alley-ways should be kept clear in large steamers. They (the covered in alley-ways) were additional shelter, and therefore desirable for passengers. In witness's opinion, the provisions of the Native Passengers Ships Act, and the rules under it, in regard to the accommodation to be provided for native passengers long voyages, were suitable. The native passengers could do with less space than a European if baggage were placed in the holds. The allotted space for such should be about as four to five. This proportion would in no way affect the health or safety of the native passengers. Witness considered five days too long to keep passengers in the 'tween decks of a steamer, at the rate of one to each square foot of area, with four square feet of air space on the upper deck. Permanent shelter on either 'tween decks or in cabins on the upper deck, for five days' voyages, was not necessary. Double canvass awnings with screens would be sufficient protection for passengers on the upper deck, except in very bad weather. It was not necessary for special provision to be made for the storage of luggage not stored in the hold. Horses, cattle, sheep, and live stock ought not to be carried on the same deck with passengers, unless there was a bulkhead between on the 'tween decks, and water-tight wash-boards on upper deck. In witness's opinion, the provisions of the Emigration Act in regard to the accommodation to be provided for native emigrants was suitable. The double awning overheads with side curtains and bulwark screens were equal to tents in which troops were accommodated, except in very heavy weather. Native passenger ships ought to carry a medical officer when at sea for more than a day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Uloth : Have the ships in which you proceeded to Jeddah carried their full allowance of pilgrims, and was the space sufficient for all reasonable requirements ?—Yes.

Captain Atkinson : Is not your experience as regards native passengers confined to the pilgrim traffic between Bombay and the Red Sea, Jeddah, Mauritius, and the Straits of Malacca ?—I think that, after twenty-four hours, passengers require more accommodation.

Captain Street : But in the passenger traffic in the China Seas, is the passenger space the same as under the instructions of the Native Passenger Ships Act ?—The space allowed in China is 9 square feet, and a limited number of passengers is allowed on the hurricane deck.

The President : Are you aware that the Straits Government requires nine feet between decks for coolies from the Madras Coast in the fine season ?—No, I am not.

Captain Street : Could the Chinese to whom you refer have been accommodated on the 'tween decks, had they cleared it or the weather required it, without inconveniencing the 'tween deck passengers ?—No ; they could not. I have had no experience of short voyages.

To Sir Henry Morland : Sleeping platforms make a deck much harder to keep clean.

Captain Street : In the Red Sea pilgrim traffic, have you ever experienced any difficulty in respect to the space required for pilgrims when suffering from sickness ?—No. The hospital accommodation in the ships I have been in, was ample.

Mr. Shepherd : Is not their life on board steamer a luxury compared to the discomforts on a desert island ?—I should think that it was.

Captain Street : Do you consider that gunpowder and other explosives in excess of the quantity usually supplied for ship's purposes should be carried in native passenger vessels even in properly-constructed magazines ?—I think there should be extra precautions taken, but I believe that accidents on board ships from explosives are very rare. I think it would be very difficult when discharging or taking in such cargo, to carry out all necessary precautions in a vessel filled with native passengers.

The next witness was the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, merchant and ship-owner. He said he had been in the profession about fifteen years, during which time he had had experience in the pilgrim traffic to Jeddah, Zanzibar, Mauritius, etc. The line between long and short voyages should be drawn at three days. The five-day limit did not put an Indian short voyage on a footing with an English home trade voyage. The seasons of fine weather defined in the rules were judiciously chosen. Passengers ought not to be carried across the Bay at all seasons on deck. English and Indian passenger traffic were not similar. The ordinary deck passenger would not be prepared to pay more for better accommodation. 'Tween decks should not be less than 6·6 high. The alley-ways were not additional shelter to passengers. More accommodation ought to be allowed Native passengers say twelve superficial feet 6+2. Native passengers could not do with less space than Europeans, as they carried their baggage with them. The space allotted to natives ought to be equal, if not more than to Europeans. Awnings in fair weather, and proper shelter in foul, were necessary for the safety of passengers on voyages extending over five days. The Shepherd's and B. I. steamers carried native passengers on the two upper decks. Witness considered that the Legislature did not contemplate the existence of vessels with more than one deck when the Native Passengers Ships' Act was being passed. The distinguishing features of vessels of the Kistna class were that the main and middle decks were closed by shutters in bad weather, and they had an upper deck or spar deck, and carried passengers on it. These were covered with awnings and had rails about 3 feet 6 inches high all round. The passengers on these middle decks were as well protected in rough weather as the passengers on the lowermost of the three passenger decks. They were better protected than those on the ordinary upper decks. The existing rules with regard to hospital accommodation were suitable. Being acquainted with the class of natives who formed the bulk of those who travelled by sea, witness considered they required better accommodation for their health and comfort than native troops. A medical officer was necessary for long voyages.

The witness was cross-examined at some length ; and the Commission adjourned until 10 a.m. to-day.

THE MURDER IN TEMKER STREET.

DR. BLANEY, the Coroner, on Saturday, resumed the inquest on the body of Ayekhan Beebee, who was murdered on Thursday last.

The first witness called and examined was Hazi Ahmed. He said : I am a stoker and live in the same house in which the deceased lived. I occupy a room on the second storey of the same house with Abdool Hazi and two others. I know the deceased since she came to live in that house eleven days ago. She occupied a room in the third storey. Three days ago about 7 p.m. I and one Afindee left my house together and were going to Erskine Road. When we got to Bhendi Bazaar I saw deceased and one Mahomad Tokha coming towards us. They stopped on the road about 10 yards from us when I saw Mahomed Tokha seize the dress of the deceased and pull her in the direction of her house. She resisted and wished to go the opposite way. Just then Abdool Musjid came there and went to her and so did I and Afindee. Abdool Musjid asked Mahomed Tokha why he was of hers. He also said that she wore ornaments, and that if they were lost their caste people would blame them. Abdool Musjid asked Mahomed Tokha where he had been with the deceased all day. He said he took her to the house of one Hazi Nias, a cap maker near Mooshaferkhana, and in the evening to the shop of a Chinaman at Pydhoni to sell some goods. Afindee then advised them all to go home. We all then walked on as far as the J. J. Hospital corner, where Afindee called a victoria into which deceased went and drove away. Mahomed Tokha and Abdool Musjid followed the victoria. I and Afindee followed them, thinking there would be a scuffle, as the previous talk of Abdool Musjid and Mahomed Tokha was not friendly. We reached the house and all went upstairs. I and Afindee went to my room. Abdool Musjid and Mahomed Tokha were standing outside the door in the passage. Abdool Musjid abused Tokha for taking deceased out and Mahomed Tokha abused him in return. Afindee also abused Mahomad Tokha. While they were quarrelling, deceased came downstairs and told Abdool Musjid that he should not quarrel with Tokha as she had taken him out, and that if he wished to quarrel he should quarrel with her. Abdool Musjid said that she should go upstairs being a woman. The people who were there persuaded her to go upstairs and she did so, and Ahmed Tokha followed her. Abdool Musjid then came into my room. About seven of us who were there all advised Abdool Musjid not to quarrel with Tokha. I and a friend of mine then left the house and went to a coffee house. We sat there for about an hour when I saw Mahomed Tokha running past the shop. I stopped and asked him what the matter was. He said that Abdool Musjid had stabbed the deceased. I at once ran home but seeing the Police there, remained on the ground floor. Since deceased came to stay in the house both Abdool Masjid and Tokha had each been saying that he would have her. They both told me so. Since the arrival of the deceased in the house Tokha had left off working and was always with her. Abdool Musjid and Tokha both visited the deceased in her room sometimes together and sometimes separately.

Hazee Abdool Cassum, the next witness, said :—I am a stoker and live in Temker Steet. I occupy a room with the last witness and Abdool Musjid. Three days ago about 7 p.m. I was in my room when Abdool Musjid, Mahomed Tokha and the deceased came up-stairs. Deceased went to her room and Abdool Musjid and Mahomed Tokha sat down in the passage and began quarrelling about the deceased, when deceased came down and asked Abdool Musjid not to quarrel. Abdool Masjid told her to go upstairs and mind her own business. Deceased then went up. Abdool Musjid and Tokha then ceased quarrelling and Abdool Musjid left the room. I don't know where he went. I left the room immediately afterwards. Abdool seemed to me to be very much in love with the deceased. He always followed her at her heels. Deceased seemed to like Tokha better than Abdool Musjid.

Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, said :—On the 29th instant I viewed, with the Corner's jury the body of Ayeekhan, aged about 33 years, at 9 a.m. in a house in Temker Street. The body was then removed to the Morgue by order of the Coroner, where at 11 o'clock the same morning I made an autopsy of the body which was that of a stout, and well-nourished woman. The body was covered with dry blood. There was an incised penetrating wound about three inches long behind the left ear, exposing the skull at the upper end and deepening to about two inches at the lower, dividing the skin and muscles. There was also another incised penetrating wound four inches long on the left side of the neck and shoulder, dividing the skin, muscles, large blood-vessels and penetrating the cavity of the chest on that side. There was a third incised penetrating wound about three inches long above the right breast dividing the cartlege of the third rib and through which a portion of lung was protruding. The right lung was wounded and the plural cavity was full of clotted blood. There was a fourth incised wound about three inches long just beneath the shoulder blade. It was comparatively superficial. From the *post-mortem* appearances I am of opinion that the cause of death was hemorrhage consequent on the wounds I have described. Death must have occurred after a short time. The knife produced here could have inflicted the wounds I have described.

The policeman, who did duty at Erskine Road chowkey on the 29th instant and to whom Abdool Musjid delivered himself up after committing the murder, gave evidence as also Inspector Hiscocks.

The jury were unanimously of opinion that the death of Ayeekhan Beebee was caused by hemorrhage, caused by wounds inflicted on her with a knife by Abdool Musjid, under such circumstances that the act of Abdool Musjid was culpable homicide amounting to murder.

INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(LATE WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.)

THE following is the list of the principal prize-winners of the annual meeting of the Indian Rifle Association held between 15th September and 31st December, 1890 :—

THE PRESIDENT'S PRIZE.

Presented by the Honourable J. B. Richey, C.S.I., Rifle Military Breech Loaders, 600 and 700 yards. Seven shots at each.

	Pts.	Rs.	A.	P.
Lieut E W Thelwall, N W R V, Phillour...	70	100	0	0
Capt R Tickner, N W R V, Kotri.....	68	65	0	0
Lieut H Dale, E I R Vols, Jubbulpur	67	50	0	0
Sergt-Major Browster, B N R, Nagpur,...	67	17	11	8
Volr G B Ellis, A R V, Allahabad.....	66	17	11	8
Volr J O M Farrell, 2nd V P, Calcutta...66		17	11	8
Sgt-Major W L Harwood, C V R, Calcutta.66		17	11	8
Corpl Houlihan, N W R V, Mooltan.....66		17	11	8
Sgt-Major Kearney, S V L H, Silchar...66		17	11	8
Colr-Sgt E A LeFranc, C V R, Calcutta...66		17	11	8
Volr S Meakins, N W R V, Phillour.....66		17	11	8
Capt Mockler, G L I, Toungoo.....66		17	11	8
Colr-Sgt J Mawhood, P V R, Kirkee.....66		17	11	8
Colr-Sgt A Whitty, 1st Worc, Poona I ...66		17	11	8

THE HOLKAR PRIZE.

Presented by his Highness Shivajee Rao Holkar Bahadur, GCSI, Maharaja of Indore. Rifle M B L. 7 Shots at 500 yards.

Lieut E W Thelwall, N W R V, Phillour.	35	100	0	0
Qr-Mr Sergt R A Adolphus, B V R, Bangalor	34	31	4	0
Corpl Houlihan, N W R V, Mooltan	34	31	4	0
Volr W Leach, O V R, Lucknow.....	34	31	4	0
Trooper A Rose S V L H, Silchar	34	31	4	0
Sergt J Scott, Nor Fus, Sibi.....	34	31	4	0
Lce-Sergt G Sidney, 2nd Wilt's Mian Mir.	34	31	4	0
Colr-Sergt-Major J Walker, Royal Engrs, Bangalore	34	31	4	0
Corpl E G Windle, N V R, Coonoor.....	34	31	4	0
Capt B yth, Royal Warwick Regt, Mooltan.....	33	9	3	9

THE TAKHTSINGJEE (BHOWNAGAR) PRIZE.

Presented by his Highness Maharaja Sir Takhtsingjee, G.C.S.I., Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar. Rifle M.B.L. 7 Shots at 200 yards.

Captain J S C Davis, C S, ARV, Allahabad.	34	38	14	3
Sergt-Instr Eden, B R V, Bangalore	34	38	14	3
Vol J O M Farrell, 2nd P V, Calcutta	34	38	14	3
Corpl A Gaspar, C V R, Calcutta.....	34	38	14	3
Volr J Kirby, N W R Vols, Kotri	34	38	14	3
Duffdr Mahomed Khan, 4th BC, Fyzabad..	34	38	14	3
Color-Sergt J Mawhood, PVR, Kirkee.....	34	38	14	3
Lieut E W Thelwelll, NWRV, Phillour ...	34	38	14	3

THE NIZAM'S PRIZE.

Presented by his Highness Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur, Nizam of Hyderabad, Rifle M. B. L. Ten Shots at 900 yards.

Vol G B Ellis, A. R. V, Allahabad 50	100	0	0	
Corpl Houlihad, N W R V, Mooltan 49	57	8	0	
Vol C R Ross, C V R, Calcutta 49	57	8	0	
Major J Rickie, 3rd P V R, Sibi 48	40	0	0	
Lieut A W Bright, N W R V, Kotri 47	21	16	2	
Major C P Ridley, 2nd Manchs, Sialkot...47	21	10	8	
Lt F W Thelwall, N W R V, Phillour ...47	21	10	8	

THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.

Presented by his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Harris, G CIE, Rifle M B L. Ten Shots at 800 yards

Vol J O M Farrell, 2nd P V, Calcutta ...50	100	0	0	
Capt DW McPherson B B&C I, Ghadechi.49	57	8	0	
Lt E W Thelwall, N W R V, Phillour.....49	57	8	0	
Corpl Houlihan, N W R V, Moultan 48	32	8	0	
Sergt-Instr Vigrass, A R V, Allahabad ...48	32	8	0	

THE KOLHAPUR CUP.

Presented by his Highness Shahu Chhutrapati Maharaja of Kholapur. Rifles M. B. L. 7 Shots at 200 and 500 yards.

Lieut and Qr Mr D Strachan, 2nd Wilt's, Mian Mir 68	82	8	0	
Capt R Tickner, N W R Vols, Kotri 68	82	8	0	
Sergt-Instr G Girard, C V R, Calcutta.....67	31	0	0	
Pte J A Harris, 2nd Wilt's, Mian Mir 67	31	0	0	
Corpl Houlihan, N W R V, Mooltan.....67	31	0	0	
Vol J Kirby, N W R Vols, Kotri 67	31	0	0	
Major J Rickie, 3rd P V R, Sibi.....67	31	0	0	

THE GAEKWAR'S PRIZE.

Presented by his Highness Maharajah Sayaji Rao, G CSI, Gaekwar of Baroda. Rifle M B L. 7 Shots at 900 yards.

Vol J O M Farrell, 2nd P V, Calcutta 35	100	0	0	
Sergt-Inst G Girard, C V R, Calcutta 4	57	8	0	
W F Whitehead, Esq, Calcutta.....34	57	8	0	
Vol E A Down, N W R V, Phillour 33	24	0	0	
Pte J A Harris, 2nd Wilt's, Mian Mir 33	24	0	0	
Major G P Ridley, 2nd Manchs, Sialkot...33	24	0	0	
Lieut-Sgt G Sidney, 2 Wilts, Mian Mir...33	24	0	0	

THE MEAKIN PRIZE.

Presented by Lieut-Colonel H G Meakin Commandant, Poona Volunteer Rifles, M B L. 7 Shots at 800 yards.

Pte H Camille, 2nd Wilts Mian Mir.....35	100	0	0	
Color Sergt Fraser 1st Worc, Poona I.....34	40	0	0	
Sergt J Murphy, B N R, Nagpur.....34	40	0	0	
Major C P Ridley, 2nd Manchs, Sialkot...34	40	0	0	
Pte Roberts, R F, Poona II.....34	40	0	0	
Colr Sergt E Thomas, B V R, Coorla 34	40	0	0	

THE MEMBERS' MATCH.

Rifle M B L. Seven Shots at 500 and 600 yards.

Colr Sgt E A Le Franc, C V R, Calcutta..68	82	8	0	
Colr Sgt J Mawhood, P V R, Kirkee.....68	82	8	0	
Major J A Barlow, 2nd Manchs, Sialkot...67	45	0	0	
Volr J Kirby, N W R V, Kotri 67	45	0	0	

THE LONG RANGE CONTEST.

Rifle any. Ten Shots at 1,000 yards.

Sergt Instr H Cope, A L H, Allahabad.....50	82	8	0	
Sergt W Casserat, B N R, Nagpur.....50	82	8	0	
Capt C T Becker, K O S B, Allahabad.....48	38	5	4	
Vol J O M Farrell, 2d P V, Calcutta.....48	38	5	4	
Colr Sgt Maj J Walker, R E, Bangalore...48	38	5	4	

MATCH XI.

Rifle any. Ten Shots at 900 yards.

Sergt Instr J Butler, O V R, Lucknow.....50	38	14	3	
Vol G J Ellis, A R V, Allahabad.....50	38	14	3	
Sergt-Major Reader, R E, Bangalore.....50	38	14	3	
Corpl Reeves, N W R Vols, Mooltan.....50	38	14	3	
Lce Corpl C G Spencer, 2nd Manchs, Sialkot.....50	38	14	3	
Capt R Tickner, N W R V, Kotri.....50	38	14	3	
Lce Corpl H Viney, 2nd Wilts, Mian Mir..50	38	14	3	
Cr Sgt Maj J Walker, R E, Bangalore.....50	38	14	3	
Sergt A G Yardley, 2nd Wilts, Mian Mir..50	38	14	3	

THE TRAVANCORE PRIZE.

Presented by his Highness Shir Padmanbha, GCSI., Maharaja of Travancore. Rifle any. Ten Shots at 800 yards.

Capt C T Becker, K O S B, Allahabad.....50	36	8	0	
Sergt Instr H Cope, A L H, Allahabad.....50	36	8	0	
Corpl J Durham, S M R V, Hubli.....50	36	8	0	
Vol G J Ellis, A R V, Allahabad.....50	36	8	0	
Lieut F W English, B V R, Coorla.....50	36	8	0	
Sergt-Major Reader, R E, Bangalore.....50	36	8	0	
Vol C Ross, C V R, Calcutta.....50	36	8	0	
Colr Sergt E Thomas, B V R, Coorla.....50	36	8	0	
Colr Sergt-Major J Walker, RE, Bangalore.50	36	8	0	
W F Whitehead, Esq Calcutta.....50	36	8	0	

THE JANJIRA PRIZE (SPORTSMEN'S CONTEST).

Presented by his Highness Sidi Ahmed Khan Nawab Saheb of Janjira. Rifle, Single or Double Barrel. 75 and 100 yards, six shots at each.

Sergt Dr P McKenna, 2nd Lanc Fus, Ahmednagar 59	50	0	0	
Sergt-Major E Murray, 2nd Lanc Fus, Ahmednagar 57	30	0	0	
Pte J Riley, 2nd Lanc Fus, Ahmednagar...56	15	0	0	
Lce Cpl J Viney, 2nd Wilts, Mian Mir.....56	15	0	0	

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PRIZE.

Presented by his Excellency Lieut-General Sir George Richard Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay. Rifle M H M H Carbine and Snider. Seven shots at 500 and 600 yards.

Naik Sispall Singh, 40th Ben Inf, Silchar.60	100	0	0	
Sgt Dr P Mckenna, 2nd Lce Fus, Ahmednagar 68	50	0	0	
Lce Sgt Gidney, 2nd Wilts, Mian Mir.....66	40	0	0	
Pte H Garrish, 2nd Wilts, Mian Mir 65	30	0	0	

THE BAYLEY VOLUNTEER CONTEST.

Presented by Lieut-Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps. Rifle M H or *M* H Carbine. 7 Shots at 500 and 600 yards.

Vol W Leach, O V R, Lucknow 67	100	0	0

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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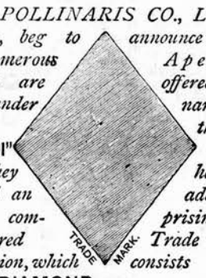
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a



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HAND-BOOK

OF

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index." To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing & Postage Extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 31.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening advised a decline of ⅛ per cent. in Consols at 97⅞ ; but there had been no change in the discount market ; and Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 109¼. A drop of ⅛d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver at 46⅛d. ; and Rupee Securities, following suit declined one per cent. in each denom ination, say to £79½ for Fours, and £81⅜ for 4½ per cents. ; while in New York the metal was down 1½ cent at 102¼, with exchange on London half-a-cent lower, at 4·87 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie from London to India (wired on Thursday) were £100,000 in Silver, and £50,000 in Gold, to this port. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 6d. per rupee. In Paris French Rentes were unaltered at 95½ ; Exchange on London was a centime lower at frs 25·20½.

There was no further change in Consols to-day ; but the market rates of discount were advanced ¼ per cent. for short London Bills, and ¼ for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 1⅞ and 2½ per cent., respectively ; and £200,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England. The price of Silver remained at 46⅛d. per oz. ; but a further decline of ⅛ per cent. took place in 4 per cent. Rupee Paper, at £78⅜, and of ⅛ in 4½ per cents, at £80⅞. Silver in New York was down ⅜ cent more to-day ; Exchange on London being ¼ cent lower, at 4·86⅞. In London the Banks put down the buying rate on India ⅛d., making it stand at 1s. 5½d. Paris quotations show no change.

In the General Produce Markets, Linseed was steady, with Bombay Seed still quoted at 42s. 6d. on the spot, and 42s. to arrive, ex-quay. To-day however, an advance of 3d. per quarter in spot Seed is reported. The Wheat Market was quieter, but the price of No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool came ½d. per cental higher, at 7s. 8d., White Delhi being unaltered at 7s. 5½d. per cental ex-quay. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,640,000 quarters, compared with 1,670,000 quarters on the water a week ago.

Cotton in Liverpool closed dull yesterday, with Surats also dull, and arrivals quiet, the sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats. The spot price of Mid-American remained at 5 1-16d., and the only further change in East Indian Cotton was a decline of 1-16d. in Westerns and Tinnevelleys. American Arrivals were unchanged. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet. This afternoon, the Liverpool market closed dull, all round, with total Sales 6,000 bales of which 500 were Surats. Spot prices were quite unchanged ; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. to 1-16d. lower. The Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester Market was still quiet.

The total Sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 3,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 43,000 bales ; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 9,000 bales smaller, at 86,000 bales. The Imports were exactly the same as in the previous week, at 106,000 bales. The total stock had become heavier by 16,000 bales ; but it was still 36,000 bales lighter than at this time last year, though 271,000 bales more than in 1889. The total Visible Supply had increased by 40,000 bales during the week, owing to the enhanced estimate for East Indian Cotton, of which there were 41,000 bales more in sight ; and below we give our usual comparative statement, showing a considerable increase in the total supply, and in that of East Indian Cotton, both as against last year and the year before. A downward movement in prices took place during the week, a decline of ⅛d. in spot Mid-American, and of 1-16 in Surats generally, having been established, while American Arrivals receded ⅛d. in the nearer positions, and 7-64d. in the more distant ; and as the price of American Cotton stood in Liverpool yesterday, it was just 1d. per lb. lower than at the same time last year, and 7-16d. than in 1889.

In New York, 9 5-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday ; but April Futures were 3 points higher, at 9·21 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 28,000 bales ; and the week's figures show a material increase, both compared with last year and the year before, the total excess for the season being now 288,000 bales as against 250,000. The quantity in sight yesterday was 6,730,000 bales against 6¼ million bales visible a week ago. To-day's message from New York makes the spot price of Cotton unaltered, but quotes a decline of 7 points in April Futures, at 9·13 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 34,000 bales, the figures for the previous two years being 20,000 bales, and 26,000 bales, respectively.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Week's receipts.....	190,000	161,000	150,000
" exports to U. K.....	103,000	55,000	61,000
" " Continent.....	55,000	35,000	54,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '90	5,219,000	4,931,000	4,446,000
" exports to U. K. do.....	2,044,000	1,997,000	1,737,000
" " to Continent do....	1,629,000	1,563,000	1,282,000
" Stock in the Ports.....	935,000	674,000	927,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 30th ult. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	3,503,000	3,039,830	2,774,530
" Surats....	413,000	313,570	271,020

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool.....	936,000	591,810	685,100
" London.....	24,000	15,000	6,000
American afloat.....	280,000	183,000	156,000
East Indian "	10,000	17,000	51,000
Total ...	1,270,000	1,206,810	898,400
Price of Mid.-Americans.....	5 1-16d.	6 1-16d.	5½d.
" Good Dhollera.....	4d.	4 11-16d.	4 13-16d.
Difference.....	1 1-16d.	1⅜d.	11-16d.

Our local market for the staple has been active to-day, and a considerable business, aggregating 7,600 bales, inclusive of arrival purchases, having been reported. Of these, exporters are credited with 4,550 bales, consisting of 550 bales of Dhulia, at Rs. 156 ; 300 Bengals at Rs. 167½ ; 300 Oomras at Rs. 172 ; 200 Khangaum, at Rs. 177 ; and 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 164 ; and to arrive, 1,000 bales each of Bombay-pressed Dhollera and Mowa, both for February-March delivery, and Bhownugger, for April-May at Rs. 180, 197, and Rs. 185, respectively ; and 100 Bengal, for February delivery, at Rs. 156. The 3,050 bales bought by the mills were made up of 2,200 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 163½-64 ; 350 Nugger, at Rs. 175 ; 200 Barsee, at Rs. 192½ ; 100 Khangaum, Ginned, at Rs. 184½ ; 100 Dhamalgaum, at Rs. 181 ; 50 Morvi, at Rs. 172 ; and 50 Challisgaum, at Rs. 152 per candy. The feeling was steady at closing, rates showing no quotable change.

WHEAT has been in less request, and only a small business has transpired to-day ; but the tone of the market has remained steady, and prices are unaltered.

SEEDS have been taken for export to a moderate extent, the demand having been chiefly for *Linseed*, the price of which has advanced one anna per cwt. say to Rs. 6-4-6 to Rs. 6-9-6 per cwt. Other descriptions are steady at previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	7,320 bales.
Wheat	20,650 cwt.
Linseed	9,256 "
Rapeseed.....	1,455 "
Gingelly.....	10,122 "
Poppy Seed	927 "
Groundnuts	7,040 "
Castor Seed	1,388 "

FREIGHTS are firm and holders of tonnage are asking a further advance of 6d. to 9d. per ton, which shippers are not disposed to pay, and there is consequently little doing.

EXCHANGE, in presence of news from America unfavourable to the rehabilitation of Silver, and lower quotations for that metal from London and New York, opened weak at 1s. 6d. for Bank Demand Bills, and 1s. 6⅛ for three months' sight Credits, from which rates rapidly, fell, and at one time 1s.6 13-16d. was the best rate obtainable for the mail. The market has been very unsettled, with only a small business passing, and closed quiet, with forward Bank Demand quoted at 1s 6 1-16d. for April delivery ; and credits at 1s. 6¼d. for February, and 1s. 6 5-16d. for March and ready rates as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 5⅞ to 15-16d. per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 5 13-16	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 6 to 1s. 6 1-16d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 6 3-16d.	"
Francs do.	...1·91½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has also been an unsettled and declining market from the same cause which has affected Exchange. Rates for Fours fell to 105 for cash and Monday's settlement, and to 104 11-16 for the March account, and business was done for the two accounts at 105 1-16 and 104¼, respectively. Towards the close, however, the market rallied, and final quotations were 105½ for Money, and 104⅞ for Account. 107 is now quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been quiet, with little demand, for any class of Scrip, and our quotations generally are unchanged.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A PATIENT."—The correspondent in a Mofussil station who writes to us over the above signature, complaining of the frequent absence of the Civil Surgeon without provision being made for the performance of his duty, should address his observations to the Surgeon-General.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1891.

IN a recent article we noticed the provisions of the new District Police Act so far as they relate to the controlling agency of the department, and the means by which the regulations of the Act are to be enforced. These arrangements have undoubtedly been considered with a statesmanlike breadth of view. The only fault that can be found with Act IV. of 1890 is that, consisting as it does of no fewer than 82 sections, many of which contain a large number of sub-sections, each of no inconsiderable length, it will require more than the intelligence of the average chief constable of to-day to master its contents. The Act may be regarded from two points of view, the provisions which concern the police department alone, and those which concern the public at large. As regards the first, after laying down the powers and defining the functions of the various officers employed in the administration of the force, the Act gives a detailed list of the matters with regard to which the Inspector-General is authorised to make rules or orders. Some of these matters, such as "regulating the duties of police officers of different grades," and "generally for the purpose of rendering the police efficient, and preventing abuse or neglect of their duties," cover very wide ground indeed ; and while it is undoubtedly a wise policy to entrust the officer in charge of the department with considerable powers, it is not easy to criticise this portion of the law until it is known how such an important discretion as is left to the Inspector-General will be used. But Major Humfrey is known to be an able and successful administrator; and he will doubtless prove that Government was fully justified in giving him a free hand. As regards discipline, it cannot be said that the Act errs on the side of undue leniency. Complaints that the native constabulary have from time to time shown more zeal than discretion are not unknown in this presidency ; and the subordinate members of the force are credited with exercising a good deal more authority than is vested in them by law, which is forcibly expressed in the vernacular as "zulum." This, together with other shortcomings, is dealt with in section 29, which lays down that any police officer, which term includes a constable, who is cruel, perverse, remiss, or negligent, in the discharge of his duty, may be reduced, dismissed, or fined to an amount not exceeding one month's pay, by departmental authority. Any police officer, moreover, who, without lawful authority, or reasonable cause, enters or [illegible] property, or detains any person, or offers any unwarrantable personal violence to any person in his custody, or who vexatiously delays forwarding an arrested person to a magistrate, is to be tried in a criminal court, and is liable to imprisonment and fine. To prevent abuses or carelessness in the infliction of departmental punishments, it is laid down that whenever any officer passes an order for fining, suspending, reducing, or dismissing a police officer, he shall record such order, together with the reasons therefore, in writing under his signature. This is not new as a departmental order, but up to the passing of the new Act it had not the force of law, and its embodiment in the Code was distinctly called for. A novel clause is that which lays down that a District Superintendent may punish by confinement, for a period not exceeding three days, any police officer below the rank of head constable, who is, in his presence, grossly insubordinate or insolent to him. This is a prompt and vigorous remedy that can be efficaciously applied on the few occasions when it may be necessary. A policeman does not often misbehave in the way referred to ; but when he does, on parade, or at orderly-room for instance, it is not satisfactory merely to be able to dismiss the offender to his lines and subsequently fine him. The Act contains rules which in the clearest terms prohibit a police officer from engaging in trade or being in any way concerned in the purchase or sale of land within his district, even if he is on leave. A police officer is further liable to be tried judicially for being guilty of cowardice, unlawfully engaging in trade, withdrawing from his duties without giving two months' notice, for any wilful breach of any provision of law which as a police officer it is his duty to observe, and for holding out any threat or promise not warranted by law to a person accused. With such an armoury of swords of Damocles hanging over his head the sepoy on seven rupees a month, minus deductions for clothing and pension, may be tempted after all to think that a policeman's life is not a happy one.

Turning to the provisions of the Act which concern the public, we find under Chapter IV. of the Police Act, which is headed "Police Regulations," that the District Magistrate can make rules for the general safety or convenience of the community on almost every possible subject, amongst which are the closing of streets in cases of danger from ruinous buildings, the leading of elephants or dangerous animals through the streets ; lighting bon-fires, discharging guns or letting off fireworks in or near a street ; prohibiting the exposure or movement in any street of persons or animals suffering from contagious or infectious diseases; in the case of an apprehended epidemic segregation and management of persons or animals supposed to be diseased ; providing against the pollution of water ; and, a provision which was highly necessary, regulating the entrance and exit of persons at theatres and other places of public amusement or assembly. A possible addition to this last rule would be to limit the number of persons who should be permitted to have seats in a theatre. This is a subject to which we called attention some time since. Native theatres are usually structures built of the most inflammable material, and are often arranged to hold some fifteen hundred people, while the means of egress are of the most limited nature. In the case of an alarm of fire many of them would be simply death-traps. While the District Magistrate is empowered to make rules for the disposal of the dead, these are to be framed with due regard to ordinary and established usages, and to the necessities of prompt disposal of the dead in certain cases. The Magistrate has also wide powers for the prevention of disorder. He may issue a notification prohibiting the carrying of arms, cudgels, or other weapons, the collection of stones or other missiles, the exhibition of pictures or placards likely to inflame religious animosity, or he may temporarily close or take possession of any building or place. He may also take special measures to prevent the outbreak of epidemic diseases at fairs. The rules regarding the movements of wandering gangs which were proposed in the original Bill were considerably modified at the desire of the Government of India. It was proposed to legalise the extremely valuable system of roll-calls and passes which has been in force in this presidency from time immemorial, but has for some time been passing into desuetude. The rules in the new Act merely authorise the Magistrate to direct the leaders of such a gang so to conduct themselves as shall seem necessary in order to prevent violence and alarm, or to disperse them and order their removal to such place by such route as the Magistrate may prescribe. As regards the conduct of assemblies and the use of music in the streets, the District Superintendent of Police can make rules. The Act contains some new and useful regulations concerning the muzzling or destruction of dogs. Hitherto the police have been accustomed to destroy stray dogs by the administration of strychnine, to the extent of about a lakh of animals a year in the presidency. To appreciate the value of their action it is only necessary to visit a large town in a Native State where similar rules are not in force, and where the swarm of more or less wild dogs is an almost intolerable evil. But undoubtedly there has been occasionally a want of discrimination in the destruction of dogs, and there have been well-founded complaints by the owners against the action of the police. Henceforward, while the destruction of ownerless dogs is legalised, care will be taken that no dogs are destroyed unnecessarily.

The executive powers and duties of the police are detailed in Chapter V. of the Act, in three sets of rules. The first of these relates to the steps which a policeman would ordinarily be expected to take to prevent the commission of offences, and to apprehend offenders. The second contains injunctions of an eleemosynary nature, which are entirely new. Every police officer is to afford all the assistance within his power to disabled or helpless persons in the streets, including intoxicated persons and lunatics ; to take prompt measures to procure help for any person under arrest or in custody who is wounded or sick ; in conducting searches to refrain from needless rudeness, and the causing of unnecessary annoyance ; in dealing with women and children, to act with strict regard to decency and with reasonable gentleness ; and to use his best endeavours to avert any accident or danger to the public. The third set relates to the police keeping order in the streets, and preventing the over-crowding of ferry-boats, &c., and directs that they shall take charge of unclaimed property. The next chapter gives a comprehensive list of the offences created by the Act, and the punishments to which offenders are liable. The first of these consists of driving a vehicle at night "without a sufficient light or lights." Considering the inconvenience, not to say danger, caused to the public in places like Poona by the practice of cartmen only using one light, which generally consists of an extremely dim [illegible] down between the wheels of the cart, or carried by a man in front, the time might almost be considered to have arrived for insisting upon two lamps being used for each vehicle. The next is a very necessary innovation which makes it a criminal offence not to drive on the proper side of the road. The next few rules deal with various kinds of obstructions in the streets ; and then we come to the law regarding cruelty to animals, which is much more explicit in the new than the old Police Act. It is contained in Section 62, which runs as follows :—"Whoever cruelly beats, goads, over-works, ill-treats, or tortures, or causes or procures to be cruelly beaten, goaded, over-worked, ill-treated, or tortured any animal, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or with both." It is just as well that the public should be aware of the remedy which may be applied in the gross cases of cruelty to horses, bullocks, and other animals which are but too often a disgrace to our streets. From what we have said it will be seen that no magistrate or policeman can complain that he is invested with anything less than ample power. The only possible drawback is that the police machinery, as it exists at present, will hardly be competent to do justice to the latest addition to the Bombay Code.

THE Government of Bombay, having considered the hasty and ill-advised suggestion of the Corporation to abandon the plan for converting the Marine Lines Estate into a residential quarter have as we expected come to the conclusion that there is no reason to do so. The balance of advantages and the weight of authority are unquestionably on the side of the recommendation of the Extension Committee, which carefully elaborated the proposals adopted by Lord Reay's Government. Due provision was made in drawing up the plan to secure perflation, by means of gardens surrounding every bungalow and ample roadways giving free passage to the health-bearing sea breeze. The most urgent need of the Bombay business and official public is house accommodation within reasonable distance of the business centre and all the Government offices. The expense and the daily loss of valuable time occasioned by going to and from distant places of residence involving daily journeys of eight or nine miles would not have been tolerated so long in any other community. The inconvenience and the burden have become more and more felt under the growing pressure of competition, the decline of profits, and the fall in the value of the rupee. Incomes which were formerly equivalent to comparative affluence have become more and more curtailed. It is not only the outlay involved by the fancy rents obtaining in the distant residential quarters, and the added cost of carriages and horses, which constitute the burden ; the distance from markets involves higher prices and all the consequences flowing from the necessity of making a six-mile journey to obtain each day's supply. The whole scale of living is raised without any countervailing advantage. Another drawback is that the remoteness from the centre of the city of the existing residential quarters imposes a serious outlay and inconvenience on men with small incomes who have to live so far from their work. The utilisation of the Marine Lines site will not of itself suffice to meet the requirements of the large business population, but it will be a considerable step in the right direction. The delay which has taken place in the realisation of the plan is to be regretted, but it is to be hoped that the more or less technical difficulties which stand in the way of its realization will now be speedily overcome. It is understood that the Government of India have advanced a claim to the money to be realised by the sale of the Military Lines, on the plea—more plausible than just—that the ground in question being legally the property of the Government of India, the price of it when disposed of, must be paid into the Treasury. Seeing that the money realised by the sale of the barrack site in the Marine Lines is to be laid out in reclaiming another and a better site for military lines on the foreshore at Colaba, the Government of India would not lose by the transaction. It is to be hoped that the Government of Lord Harris will press this aspect of the matter upon the attention of the Government of India. So important a part of the scheme for the expansion of Bombay should not be hung up indefinitely. It is well-known that applications for sites on the part of the Marine Lines Estate abutting on Church Gate Street for large and important buildings have been made and that grave inconvenience has arisen from the delay in dealing with them—a delay which, of course, means a loss of revenue to the Government itself.

THE Assistant Secretary of the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association writes :—"Owing to the untimely death of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, the friend of India, the Piece Goods Market was closed to-day after consulting the principal members of the Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, in memory of his revered name."

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE GREAVES, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, arrived at the Victoria Terminus by the G. I. P. Railway passenger train from Poona early on Saturday morning last. His Excellency was accompanied by Major Spratt, Military; Secretary, Major Clowes, Aide-de-Camp; General Gattacre, Adjutant General; General Adams, Quartermaster-General, and Col. Greig, Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery. The arrival was a strictly private one, and no salute was fired. His Excellency and party leave this morning for Kurrachee on a tour of inspection by the Kurrachee mail steamer.

MR. W. S. CAINE was a passenger by Saturday's English mail steamer from Bombay. At his special request, the departure was a private one ; and his native friends did not therefore assemble at the Apollo Bunder to bid him good-bye. Mr. Caine, accompanied by Messrs. J. N. Tata, D. E. Vacha, and D. J. Tata, drove over to the bunder at 12 o'clock, and immediately afterwards left in a steam-launch for the mail boat.

PUNDIT BISHEN NARAIN DAS, a Lucknow Barrister, deals thus effectively in the *Indian Mirror* with the "religious" objections to Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill :—

An appeal to past experience will, I hope, show that the Goveramcut has not only interfered with our customs, which were looked upon as religious by the people, but that it has invariably interfered in the right place. It abolished *suttyism*. It abolished human sacrifices. It branded as crimes all physical mutilations. It abolished infanticide. It put down sorcery and witchcraft. Legally it put the Brahmin on a par with the Sudra. It destroyed the Brahminical monopoly of learning, and made the Vedas accessible to Sudras, whose tongues, according to Manu, if they utter the Vedic words, ought to be burnt with red-hot iron. It passed the Widow Re-marriage Act, and abolished the custom of Brahman creditors, sitting at the doors of their debtors, until the debts had been repaid. All these customs, and many others, the Government has abolished, and none but a mad man can doubt the wisdom of its acts. But all these customs were looked upon as religious by the people ; and a good deal of hue and cry rose among the people when they were abolished. Fifty years ago, people were more bigoted, because they were more ignorant than they are now ; the obstacles in the way of reform were far more formidable, and the support of public opinion less resolute and more fitful, Still the Government did not allow false scruples to deflect its moral vision, but with its gaze, fixed upon the eternal principles of morality, tried to raise the Indian mind from the depths of degradation. It has, therefore, a better justification for modifying our Social usages now, when after half-a-century of education, it has prepared the public mind for moderate changes, and when it has got a large number of educated Indians who really support its policy

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MILITARY REVOLT AT OPORTO.

LISBON, JAN. 31.

A revolution took place this morning of four hundred of the garrison of Oporto in favor of a Republic. The rebels entrenched themselves at the Town Hall, where they were bombarded by the Loyalists, and eventually submitted, owing to their ammunition running out.

Fifty were killed and wounded on both sides.

Order has now been restored.

FEB. 1.

Three hundred arrests have been made in Oporto in connection with the revolution there and all the Republican Clubs have been closed by order of the Government.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S DEATH.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

General regrets were expressed, last night, in the House of Commons, at Mr. Bradlaugh's death.

Owing to his condition, he never learned before his death that the Commons had expunged from the journals of the House the Resolution precluding him taking the oath.

DEATH OF M. MEISSOMIER.

PARIS, FEB. 1.

The death is announced of M. Jean Louis Ernest Meissomier, the celebrated French painter.

SECRETARY WINDOM'S SUCCESSOR.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 1,

It is expected that Secretary Windom's successor, whose name has not as yet transpired, will be fully in accord with President Harrison's views against Free Coinage.

SECRETARY WINDOM ON BI-METALLISM.

NEW YORK, JAN. 30.

Secretary Windom, shortly before his death, had spoken in favor of bi-metallism and the unlimited coinage of silver by International agreement.

MR. GOSCHEN'S POUND NOTE SCHEME.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The Banks generally are adverse to Mr. Goschen's scheme for the issue of One Pound Notes.

END OF THE SCOTCH STRIKE.

The railway strike in Scotland has ended in a victory for the companies.

RESIGNATION OF THE CRISPI CABINET.

FLORENCE, JAN. 31.

In consequence of the Chamber of Deputies passing a vote against Signor Crispi's financial scheme, Signor Crispi and his Cabinet have tendered their resignation.

PROTEST AGAINST SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 1.

A largely-attended public meeting, under the auspices of Mr. Bhukylas Rajas, was held to-day at Middlepur to protest against Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill, Rai Bahadur Dr. Lall Madhub Mookerjee presiding. The meeting expressed great alarm and condemned the measure on various grounds. It was urged that there was no necessity for the interference of the law as the Penal Code sufficiently provides against all possible sort of oppression and injury by the husband upon an immature wife, and also the evil of premature cohabitation being not a prevailing vice. The Bill would interfere with religious faith, and thus violate the Proclamation. The meeting further urged that the Bill if passed would open a door to vexation and oppression; compared with which the expected benefit is very little in the opinion of the meeting. Even with all possible safe-guards the measure will be inquisitorial and cause great unpopularity of the Government. One of the speakers Mr. Nobogopal Mitter, editor of the *National Paper*, censured the hostile attitude of Messrs. Hume and Telang, the *Indian Daily News*, and the *Indian Mirror*. He said he had yet to see whether the Poona Brahmins would tolerate such un-Hindu doctrine as inculcated by Mr. Telang. He described the editor of the *Indian Mirror* as no Hindu, neither Vedic nor Puranic, but a Thesophical Hindu. The president as a distinguished medical officer said that during his experience of twenty-five years he has never come across a single cause of hurt upon a girl-wife by her husband. Another great meeting was held at Bhowanipore to-day, twenty protest meetings were held to-day in different parts of Bengal.

REJOICINGS AT BHOWNUGGER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, FEB. 1.

To-day being the anniversary of the birthday of his Highness the Mahraja Saheb was celebrated with great *eclat* by all classes of his Highness's subjects. The street from the palace to the Peile Gardens was decorated with flags and buntings, and the whole of the city presented a holiday appearance. An address of congratulation was given by the subjects and other residents of Bhownugger at the gardens, which were beautifully decorated and densely crowded. Sports and other amusements were provided there for the people at large. Several European gentlemen and a few English ladies were present, when the address was presented. The English address was read by Mr. Spalding, and the Gujerati by the Nagarsett. His Highness made a suitable reply. The Maharaja, high officials, and leading gentlemen then went to the Motibag Palace, where a cutcherry was held. In the morning, a durbar *Gazette* Extraordinary was issued, ordering remission of revenue due from poor cultivators of certain districts, who had suffered from the scarcity of rain. His Highness further sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,500 for providing the poor of the lower classes of his Highness's subjects with a chawl, which while securing comforts to them can be brought under proper sanitary control. A number of pensions to poor widows have been ordered and a number of scholarships have been instituted, and books of the value of nearly Rs. 2,500 have been ordered to be distributed for the encouragement of poor students. His Highness has also conferred a boon upon the poor subjects by abolishing the birthday nazar. The *Gazette* Extraordinary also contains a resolution condoning the several acts of omission and commission of the late State officials and others who had incurred the displeasure of his Highness. This resolution was based on the petitions of the parties.

THE CZAREWITCH AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 1.

A *Gazette* Extraordinary, issued last night, states that the Czarewitch arrives by a special train on Friday morning. H. E. the Governor will receive him at the station. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, the Bishop, the Chief Justice, and all the local officials will be present.

It is reported that a balloon ascent by Percival Spencer will be one of the local events in honour of his visit.

THE PROSPECTS OF SILVER LEGISLATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 1.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* considers there is little chance of Congress legislating on silver this session, and that an early fall in its price is therefore probable.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

The same correspondent says that Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech criticising Mr. Goschen's statements at Leeds, described bi-metallism as a practical impossibility. He considered the system of large deposits and small reserves in private and other banks, with the tendency it produced to rely upon the reserves of the Bank of England, foreshadowed the more frequent publishing of accounts.

THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. J. F. Lumsden, Mr. G. T. Spankie, Raja Sir Shankar Baksh Sing of Khajurgaon, Babu Boreshwa of Benares, Mr. A. Izat, and Mr. J. Woodburn have been appointed members of the North-West Provinces Legislative Council.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S DEATH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMEDNAGAR, FEB. 1.

Immediately on hearing the sad and mournful news of Mr. Bradlaugh's death the leading citizens here assembled in a large public meeting to express condolence at his untimely death, especially at a time when his assistance was most needed. A letter of condolence to the electors of Northampton has been adopted, praying then to return a successor, who would take up India's cause. The meeting was held this morning at the Anandnidham Theatre, Rao Saheb P. S. Shahane, pensioner, presiding. Deep and universal sorrow prevails.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 1.

All native institutions in Poona were closed yesterday, as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Bradlaugh.

THE MADRAS RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 1.

The following are the fourth day's results :—

FIRST RACE.—The Astronomers" Hurdle Race.

Mr. Ernest's Gillaroo, 10st 7lb, Mr. Woolmer..... 1
Mr. Campbell's Ben Lomond, 10st. Capt. Holmes.. 2
Mr. Kook's Traveller, 10st 11lb, Aitken 3

Time—2 min. 57 secs.

SECOND RACE.—The Gajapathee Rao Hurdle Race

Capt. Stainer's Wings, 11st 11lb, Capt. Holmes... 1
Mr. Ernest's Luck, 9st 7lb, Thompson..... 2

Dot and Cadger ran out. Time—2 min. 8 secs.

THIRD RACE.—The Madras Trades' Purse.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's Hudban, 7st 13lb, Ebrahim. 1
The Firm's Nugget, 8st 1lb. Smith 2
Mr. Woolmer's Minden, 12st, Owner 3

Also ran Vendetta, Soocab, Patna, and Plebian.

Time—3 min. 49 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—Parlakimedi Purse.

Mr. Dignum's Magistrate, 10st 8lb, Ryder 1
Mr. Desaraj Urs, Parekaretu, 9st, Kendal 2
Capt. Ross' Whitebird, 9st 1lb, Thompson..... 3

Also ran Petroleum and Tomato. Time—1 min. 55 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—The Venkatagiri Handicap.

Mr. Dignum's Jolimount, 10st, Ryder..... 1
Mr. Desaraj Urs' Trafalgar, 8st 4lbs, Smith 2
Mr. Garstin's Kildrummie, 8st 8lbs, Mcquade ... 3

Time—2min. 49 secs.

SIXTH RACE.—The Bobbili Purse.

Mr. Powell's Primus, 9st, Ryder..... 1
Mr. William Morgan's Merry England, 9st, Killick 2
Mr. Garstin's Creina, 9st, Mr. Armstrong 3

Also ran Petabang.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JAN. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino left here this evening.

PORT SAID, JAN. 30.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here this morning and the s. s. Eden Hall left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 30.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia left here for Bombay this morning.

PENANG, JAN. 31.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Melpomene, from Hongkong, left this for Bombay this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton.....	43,000	bales.
" " " Surats.....	3,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton...	106,000	"
" " " Surats.....	nil.	"
" " Stock of Cotton	956,000	"
" " " Surats.....	151,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London..	24,000	"

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Dhollerah 4

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 6d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account...	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ per cent. "	81⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	109½
Bar Silver	46⅞

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 31.

10 p.m.	75·4

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

6 a.m...	71·8
10 a.m...	76·6
2 p.m...	81·9
6 p.m...	81·5

THE POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 1.

ONE of the subjects on the agenda paper for consideration at the meeting of the Commissioners of the City Municipality convened for Friday last was the "Government Resolution No. 47, dated 6th January, 1891, recommending the appointment of a paid executive officer for the Municipality, and making remarks on the result of the inquiries held by the Collector of Poona into the conduct of Municipal business." Twenty-two out of the thirty Commissioners attended the meeting which was presided over by Khan Bahadur Dorabji Padamjee, the President of the Board. A large number of outsiders attended and evinced great interest in the proceedings. Mr. S. H. Chiplonker, in opening the discussion on the subject, said he did not exactly understand what the Government intended by the last para. of the Resolution. He wished to know whether it was contemplated to appoint an officer whose position was to be analogous to that of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. The Government had drawn up a scheme some little time ago, but that had failed, and now the Municipal Commissioners, who were a discredited body, were invited to go to the assistance of Government, and submit a scheme.

Mr. K. G. Natu said that the officer whose appointment was now contemplated was not to be on the same footing as the Bombay Commissioner with independent powers, for the Act by which they were guided did not allow any officer of the Municipality exercising independent powers. It was, he thought, merely the intention to appoint a man who would go about and do his business—a man of ability and experience. He thought that they were a discredited body, the Government had not quite given them up as beyond all hope, for they were now asked to go to the assistance of the Government and prepare a scheme. Mr. Chiplonker observed that when Government had put forward the Federation scheme they failed miserably, for the Cantonment Committee had refused even to discuss the scheme. Now, the Government wanted a body of men charged with abdicating their powers to prepare a scheme and do the work which Government ought to do. Thus, the Government itself was abdicating its powers to a body which they themselves (the Government) had discredited.

Mr. M. B. Namjoshi said that on the question of the appointment of a paid responsible executive officer, the Commissioners and the Government were at one. Both admitted the necessity of it. But the reasons which had led the Government to think this step necessary, and those which had led the Commissioners to adopt that view were altogether different. He did not for a moment admit the charges which had been made against the Commissioners. Such charges were, he said, based on a one-sided enquiry and upon insufficient information given by interested persons. He suggested that the Municipality should inform the Government that the appointment of an executive officer with independent powers would be acceptable to that body, and at the same time the Commissioners should make a respectful representation to Government pointing out that the charges made were utterly groundless. By making such representation they would give the ratepayers the opportunity of judging the case, and this should be done, for the Commissioners were the servants of the ratepayers. If the ratepayers were satisfied with the explanation, the Commissioners would have no need to trouble themselves, even if the Government was displeased, but if the ratepayers did not think the explanation a sufficient one, and if they were not satisfied that there had been no abuse of trust and no illegal expenditure of public money, then the Commissioners had no alternative left them but to resign their seats. In October last, a Federation scheme proposed byGovernment had been discussed by the Commissioners and certain resolutions adopted, but for certain good reasons those resolutions had not been communicated to Government. Mr. Namjoshi thought that those resolutions ought now to be forwarded to Govenment as setting out the scheme which the Commissioners were willing to accept.

Sirdar Nabob Ali Mardakhan said that they should not quarrel with the Government who had given them their seats on the board. If the Commissioners really had a defence to make they should have sent a deputation to wait upon H. E. the Governor when he was here.

Mr. Nagarkar regretted that the Government should have seen fit to frame those charges without hearing what the Commissioners had to say. He was of opinion that everything which was favourable to the Commissioners in the several reports submitted to Government had been carefully omitted, while everything which was to their detriment had been set out in the Resolution. He thought they ought to forward a petition to theGovernment pointing out the grave injustice that had been done them.

Mr. Khasgiwale also said that they should enter a strong protest against the recklessness with which the charges had been made.

Mr. Joglekar said that he had seen all the papers on the subject, and he thought the Municipality had no defence to make. In one case alone where a man had stated that he was willing to take Rs. 2 per square foot as compensation for his land taken up, the managing committee had paid him at the rate of Rs. 6. Regarding the new officer to be appointed, Mr. Joglekar was not in favour of having a European for, he said, Europeans, did not understand anything and would have to depend upon their subordinates. A European would be of little use for he did not understand Marathi. He thought it would take a European fifteen years to acquire a good knowledge of Marathi.

Mr. Namjoshi said that it was for the Commissioners to say whether they had a defence to make or not. Mr. Joglekar had, of course, seen everything that took place behind the scenes, and knew what had transpired at the inquiry which had been conducted in closed doors, but they should not depend on him for anything.

Mr. Dhakji Kasinath denied the statement made by Mr. Joglekar regarding the compensation paid in the case referred to. Could any sane man believe, he asked, that when a man was willing to accept Rs. 2 per square foot, the Standing Committee forced Rs. 6 on him?

At this stage the meeting adjourned to next day, but owing to Mr. Bradlaugh's death nothing was done yesterday. The adjourned meeting will be held to-morrow morning.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE conversazione and the private view of the pictures will commence at 9-30 this evening. Messrs. Ganz and Company have added extra lighting in some of the rooms of the Exhibition. The band of the Bombay Volunteers will perform a selection of music during the evening. Mons. Cornaglia, successor Pelite will supply coffee, ices, &c., while by the kind permission of Mr. Uloth the stewards of the P. and O. Company will dispense drinks, &c., to thesterner sex. To-morrow H. E. the Governor will open the Exhibition to the public at 5-15 p.m., and by kind permission, his Excelleney's band will be in attendance during the afternoon.

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET ESTIMATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to say, for the information of Municipal councillors, and with reference to a statement made by me to the Corporation last Thursday to the effect that I intended to ask for priority for the Tansa revised estimates on Monday, that I have foregone that intention, and, urgent though they are, yet considering the progress that has now been made with the Budget, I think that it is more urgent that it should it be disposed of at an early date.—Yours, &c.,

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Muuicipal Offices, Bombay, Jan. 31.

MRS. O'SHEA has gone to the Continent. Her chief reason for crossing the Channel is to avoid the interviewer. Almost ever since the divorce case was tried she has been pestered with requests, written and personal, for interviews which she has persistently declined.

PUBLIC WORKS IN BOMBAY.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

UPON the ruins of the old Fort George, overlooking the harbour on one side and the city on the other, is now being erected the new European General Hospital. The sisters' and nurses' quarters, which were urgently needed, are already in occupation, and the erection of the male wards, a large, handsome building of blue stone, with Porebandar and Coorla stone facings, is being proceeded with, under the superintendence of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban. But before entering upon a description of what the new buildings are to be like a brief review of the chequered career of the hospital may prove interesting. For about thirty-five years the European hospital occupied a site in Hornby Row, which will be remembered by few Europeans now resident in Bombay, for it was about 1859 or 1860 that the medical profession condemning it as unsuitable, owing to its meagre accommodation and unsuitable position, it was removed. It was at first proposed to erect the new hospital on the Cooperage, but another desirable site being found, the Cooperage was abandoned. Government resolved to demolish the old Fort defences and remove the troops to the Cantonment at Colaba, and a decision was come to to take over those old barracks of Fort George temporarily, to be used as an hospital. In 1861 the troops were removed, and the old hospital building in Hornby Row was sold for a sum amounting to between three and four lakhs of rupees, a sum which it was at the time announced could be put towards the building of the new European General Hospital. Then the hospital being sold, the patients and the establishment were removed into the building which was formerly occupied as the artillery hospital in Fort George. But they did not occupy those quarters long. The site was required by the G. I. P. Railway for the building of the Victoria Terminus, and so the patients had to turn out and go to the place they even now occupy, known by the high-sounding name of the European General Hospital. There was some talk about proceeding with the erection of the new hospital on the site formerly chosen, namely, the Cooperage, but that depended on the removal of the ramparts. A discussion then ensued as to the suitability of the Cooperage site; until Government, recognising the necessity for better provision for the accommodation of the European sick, the executive committee for the removal were directed to set aside a site. Their proposal was referred to a special committee. Several plans were submitted, but it was not till the end of 1863 that, for some reason or other, any plans were approved. Still nothing was done; want of funds, discussion as to site, and design—familiar obstacles to prompt action—causing continued delay. We have stated plans were sanctioned in 1863. In the early part of the following year the foundations of a new hospital were actually put in, and they had risen above the surface, when the building operations came to a sudden stop. Then it was supposed there was some difference of opinion between the Government of India and the local Government. The Government of India apparently did not approve of the plans of the building, saying it was not good enough for Bombay. It happened in this way. Prizes were offered, and a competition instituted, the cost beng limited to Rs. 3,80,000 for the main hospital, and one lakh and a quarter for the surgeons' residences and quarters for eight sick officers. Seventeen designs were received, but only two tenders, one being for twelve lakhs and the other for sixteen lakhs. Neither was accepted, and before fresh tenders were called for, it was determined to refer the design to the Sanitary Commission. The foundations were, however, ordered to be put in, but after about a lakh of rupees had been spent the work was stopped, and those foundations now lie buried in front of the Bombay Gymkhana under the grass upon which the parades are held. A long correspondence ensued with the Government of India, who had, in the first instance, made suggestions which in the opinion of the Bombay Government would have increased the cost to thirty lakhs. Several alternative designs were then prepared by the Government architects, but it was not until 1888 that a vigorous effort was made to bring matters to a successful issue. In April of that year a committee was appointed, consisting of the Surgeon-General, the Physician in charge of the European Hospital, the Honorary Secretary of the Endowment Fund, and the Under-Secretary of the Public Works Department. They were asked to consider the whole subject, and to draw up a complete black plan of the site showing the ultimate arrangement of all the hospital buildings, and the work was done with great rapidity, because in July, 1888, Mr. Adams submitted his rough plans on which Government received Dr. Pinkerton's, Mr. Little's, and Dr. McRury's report on the 14th August. A Government Resolution of September 6 approved the block plan and ordered detailed plans and estimates for the male hospital. This was done, and on the 20th of February, 1889, the foundation-stone of the new hospital was laid by Lord Reay, who proposed that the building should be named the St. George's Hospital in memory of the old Fort, a suggestion which met with unanimous approval, and by that name it will be known. Regarding the endowment fund, which is a great aid to hospital work, it was started in 1875, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, to improve the condition of the inmates of the hospital, and generally to supplement hospital work for the benefit of sick and poor Europeans in Bombay. A committee was formed to administer the fund, which in nine months amounted to Rs. 70,000, and which in 1883 was augmented by a further subscription list of Rs. 10,500. One of the principal objects of the fund was to provide the sick with trained European nurses instead of the native ward boys, then only employed. It is a fund that is worthy, as Dr. Hojel said in his address to his Excellency on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone, "not only of the sympathy of Europeans, but of the sympathy of the natives of this country. Most, if not all of the recipients of the many benefits of this fund are men who are connected with the mercantile marine, who are employes of the different railway companies, who are connected with the different manufacturing and industrial operations of this great city—when native friends are reminded that these are the recipients of the fund, they will undoubtedly give out some of their sympathy, because those men are really the backbone of that industrial and commercial enterprise which has made this great city what it is and has helped to enrich many of the natives of this country. It is therefore to be hoped that their sympathy will be great, and that the donations and subscriptions which they will send in to this fund in common with Europeans will be measured with their sympathy."

The next circumstance of note in the history of the European General Hospital is the introduction of skilled and trained nursing into the hospital. At the end of 1884 and the commencement of 1885, three Sisters of All Saints' community, accompanied by three lady-nurses, who had been trained in Europe, came out to Bombay to superintend the nursing in the hospital. But the number was too small for the work undertaken, and in the course of a year or two, three of the six ladies were disabled by ill-health from the effects of the climate, and the arduous nature of their duties combined. All this, however, is changed now; but the endowment fund committee require backing to carry out what they want, namely, to extend the system of trained and skilful nursing throughout the country. In the hospital is a nucleus capable of being organized into a centre from which skilled nurses could be sent throughout the country, but money is wanted. Nurses have to be brought out from England; they have to be trained; they have to be paid; they have to be clothed; they have to be fed: and that cannot be done without money.

And now to take a look at the hospital, and see what is being done for the better accommodation of the patients. We have already shown how long was the delay in commencing the construction of the new hospital. The plan which took so long to formulate is as follows. On the high ground in the centre of the site which once went by the name of Fort George will stand the large buildings occupied by the male and female wards. To the west are the sisters' and nurses' quarters, the only new buildings completed and now in occupation, and beside them will be the Resident Surgeon's bungalow and quarters for the members of the hospital staff. On the west side it is proposed to erect the out-door dispensary, servants' quarters, and stables. In the south will be the delirious ward, and wards for small-pox, measles, and other infectious diseases; while the north side is bounded by the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The sisters' quarters, which are of a light, airy, and neat appearance, are 108 feet long by 40 in breadth, and consist of a ground and upper floor. On the ground-floor we find a commodious and comfortable sitting-room, a dining-room, an office for the superintendent, while in front and rear are broad verandahs. Ascending the main staircase we find six bed-rooms, each of which has a bath-room adjoining. Then there is a private staircase for the Lady Superintendent and a servants' stair. The nurses' quarters, though not occupying so much ground as the former, being only 97 feet in length by 35 feet broad, are higher, consisting of a ground-floor, and two upper floors. They are planned, however, in much the same style as the sisters' bungalow. On the ground-floor are the sitting and dining rooms, an office, and two bed-rooms. Then in the first and second floors are sixteen bed-rooms, eight on each flat, while each nurse has a bath-room to herself. In the front of the building there are spacious verandahs, and the servants' passages at the back are well planned, so that they can walk from end to end of the bungalow without intruding on the privacy of the nurses. The drainage and sanitary arrangements deserve notice, they having been planned according to the best and newest principles. Before passing from this part of the new hospital buildings, mention should be made of the exceedingly neat and tasteful manner in which the little gardens in front of the Sisters' and nurses' quarters are being laid out, a work which Dr. Collie is undertaking himself.

Coming now to the male ward, the construction of which is now in progress, a look at the plan shows it to be gothic in its style of architecture. The builders have now just reached the first floor, and if the progress may be considered slow, it must be remembered it is a large building, being 320 feet long by 60 feet broad. On the ground-floor, which gives a good idea of what the accommodation will be like, a broad verandah gives entrance to four wards containing forty-one beds. There will be one ward with but one bed for special cases, two wards will accommodate fourteen beds each, and one ward twelve beds. In addition to those rooms on the same floor will be a reading-room, a general dining-room, and two bed-rooms for nurses on duty. A special feature worthy of note in the planning of the building is that under the ground-floor are being constructed concrete arches through which a draught must needs continually play, preventing any malaria rising out of the ground. Ascending to the ground floor by the spacious stair, seven and-a-half feet in width, the value of the new site becomes apparent. The building commands a beautiful view of the harbour on the one side and the city on the other, and is fully open to the breeze, so that there is no fear of the place not being cool enough. The rooms on the first floor are similarly planned to those below, although they will not all be occupied as wards. One of the rooms, for instance, immediately above one of the wards for twelve beds, will be used as an operating room, which reduces the accommodation for patients to 29. There will also be a chapel immediately above the reading-room. On the floor above there will be ward accommodation for thirty beds, bringing the grand total of beds up to one hundred. Adjoining the hospital to the rear another small building is to be constructed to contain dispensary, apothecary's, steward's, and overseer's offices; also a store-room, and in rear of those again will be another separate building for cook-rooms.

For the female ward the plans have not yet been prepared, and the commencement of that building will rest entirely on the procuring of the necessary funds, and much money is wanted when it is considered that the estimated cost of the male ward alone is four lakhs of rupees. Before passing away from the St. George's Hospital, it might not be out of place to add that its sister institution, the European Convalescent Home at Khandalla, a description of which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* a few months ago, is now rapidly approaching completion, and an effort is being made to have the building finished in time for H. E. the Governor to perform the opening ceremony before he goes to Mahableshwar in April.

THE MADRESSA-I-ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

One of Lord Reay's last appearances in public prior to leaving Bombay was at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Madressa-i-Anjuman-i-Islam on the 31st March, 1890, the erection of which is now being rapidly pushed forward on a site granted for the purpose by Government, opposite the Victoria Terminus, by Mr. Jeevunjee Jamasjee, the contractor, under the superintendence of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, from plans prepared by Mr. Willcocks, of the Public Works Department. The history of the movement which culminated in the erection of the Madressa-i-Anjuman-i-Islam is interesting. The Mussalman community have often been rebuked for their backward state, and, as Mr. Budruddin Tyabji said when he was addressing the Governor at the laying of the foundation-stone, this was due to the want of education. There were, no doubt, excellent schools established by Government, which were free and open to all sections and classes of her Majesty's subjects, and these schools had rendered very good service to the cause of education of all classes, but unfortunately the Mussalmans had not profited by these schools to any great extent, and they determined to establish some schools for themselves. They then began to raise subscriptions for these schools, but unfortunately again those who appreciated education had not the means, and those who had the means did not appreciate education to such an extent as to make them put their hands in their pockets. An application was next made to Government for help, and the then Governor, Sir Richard Temple, at once came to their help. He, on behalf of the Government of Bombay, promised an annual grant of Rs. 6,000, and from the Municipal Corporation a grant of Rs. 5,000 per annum was obtained. With the assistance of these funds, added to their own private means, and the pupils' fees, the Mussalmans managed to work their schools, steadily adding standard after standard as the necessities of the case required. But they wished to do more. The enlightened members of the community, encouraged by success, wished to go on until they were in a position to establish a college for Mahomedans, from which they could send their boys to the university. Altogether Rs. 1,10,000 was raised to build the new school, besides half a lakh which had been set apart as endowments for the institution. They were now in a position to commence operations, and plans were accordingly prepared. In style the architecture might be termed Anglo-Saracenic. The large gothic windows in the front of the building appear very effective, and an additional charm lies in the smaller windows, in the design of which some Moorish features have been introduced. In other words the architecture is gothic with a saracenic feeling about it. A feature in the structure will be a tower rising to a height of 120 feet or 60 feet above the roof of the main building. Like the majority of public buildings in Bombay, it is being built of blue stone, with Porebandar and Coorla stone facings, and is estimated to cost Rs. 1,20,000. It will consist of a ground and first floor. On the lower flat there will be four class-rooms, a room for the head master, and a library, while a broad verandah will run all along the front, the library being on one side of the staircase in the tower, and the other rooms on the opposite side. On the upper floor will be a large lecture and examination hall measuring 63 feet by 37 feet, and there will also be two class-rooms entering off the hall, and another room for the masters, while immediately above the library will be another class-room.

In a future issue our review of public works in progress in Bombay will be continued.

THE Irish papers are announcing that if Mr. Parnell marries Mrs. O'Shea he will gain a large fortune by the union. This is a mistake, for every shilling which comes to Mrs. O'Shea under the will of the late Miss Wood will pass to the trustees of her marriage settlement with Captain O'Shea.

A LAW has recently been passed in Italy by which it is enacted that whosoever desire to practise dentistry must have the degree in medicine and and surgery. It is not, however, (says the *Lancet*), in any way retrospective, and does not affect those who are already in practice who may not have the medical qualification.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 6TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Commander P. W. Case, with the English mails of the 16th January, arrived in harbour at 12 p. m. (midnight) yesterday. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr J C P Maynard
Rev and Mrs J A Sellar
Mr Ardesar Framjee Bhumgara
Mr W H Chave
Mr P Connell
Mr Abdul Ghofur
Mr Hurnam Das
Mr P Plath
Mr Spencer
Mr and Mrs G Ashby and infant
Miss Seymour
Mr A W Laye
The Earl of Eglinton and Minton

FROM BRINDISI.

Surgn-Major Sweeny
Mrs Hepworth
Mr W H H Vincent
Mr and Mrs Hyde
Mr A H Bradley
Mr H Sevestre
Mr Anderson
Mr Gillespie
Mr R Murton
Mr Salmone
Mr and Miss Croft
Messrs. F C and J Stoop
Mr and Mrs McCalmont Hill
Mr Fromme

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mr H C Cookson
Dr Murphy

FROM ADEN.

Rev T B French
Rev A C Maitland
Mr G S Curties

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

THE Queen held a special Council at Osborne on Monday.

Her Majesty has approved of the nomination of Dr. Magee, Bishop of Peterborough, for the vacant Archbishopric of York.

Lady Jersey left London on Wednesday for New South Wales.

The subscriptions to the Irish Distress Fund already received amount to about £25,000.

The political oratory of the week has been contributed to by Mr. John Morley, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Derby, and Mr. Parnell, some important correspondence having also taken place in connection with the electoral contest at Hartlepool.

Contradictory rumours as to dissension amongst the Irish members at the Boulogne conferences are in circulation; but nothing definite is yet known as to the actual events.

A new departure in connection with the relations between the Imperial Government and the great chartered companies in British Central Africa is described on page 23.

Speaking at a meeting of the Imperial Federation League on Wednesday, Sir J. Gordon Sprigg advocated the formation of an Imperial Commercial Union.

So far, no result has attended the efforts at negotiation in connection with the Scotch railway strike.

The entire question in dispute between Great Britain and the Government of General Harrison concerning the Behring Sea Fisheries is raised by an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States in the matter of the seizure of the Canadian schooner Sayward.

The new French loan of 869,000,000fr., issued on Saturday, was covered 16½ times.

A Berlin medical paper published yesterday an article by Dr. Koch, dealing with the composition of his remedy and the manner in which he came to discover it.

A Free Coinage Bill has been passed by the United States Senate.

OBITUARY.—J. D. Ward, Esq., late B.C.S.; Maj.-Gen. J. C. Horne, B.S.C.; Duke of Bedford; Duke of Somerset; Lord De Saumarez; Earl of Devon; Baron Haussmann; Capt. Douglas Walker, R.N. (Ret.); Lady Hozier; Lady Wyllie.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RACES.

FIRST DAY.

THE Gymkhana race meeting is always the most popular institution of the season, from the sporting point of view, owing to the personal interest in riders and horses which obtains among the spectators, apart from the speculative side of the great game, and the present meeting bids fair to be more popular than its predecessors of the last few years, judging from the large attendance on Saturday. The ladies were very well represented, and had a race of their own for a bracelet, which was carried away by Mr. F. Graham for Miss Campbell. The steeplechases were not so well filled as they might have been, considering the number of cross-country men we have got in Bombay, but such as they were, they were fruitful in incident. Mr. Brooks, horse Carnarvon, rapping a post and rails in the All Horse Chase, and turning a dangerous-looking somersault, luckily without injury to his rider; while in the Galloway Chase, Mr. Steel, who started on a chestnut, rode home on a bay through to some unexplained misunderstanding. Messrs. Miller and Brittain did plenty of business, their most speculative clients being natives in the outer enclosure. The race of the day was the Pony Derby, with eight starters, which was cleverly won by Mr. Graham on Albert—in our opinion the best looking animal on the course. Colonel Haydon kindly acted as starter; and did his work with characteristic thoroughness.

FIRST RACE.—Arab Stakes—Rs. 99, with Sweep take of Rs. 5 to go to winner. ¼ mile.

Aga Z Shah b a h William, 10st 3lb, Mahomed 1
Mr S Daood's b a p Orion, late Shah, Mr. England 2
Mr Graham's g a p Albert, 9st 7lb, Native 3
Mr B Eduljee's b a g Fortune, 9st 10lb, Mr. Beatty... 0

William and Orion went off with the lead, the latter being passed before long by Albert, but, subsequently beating him for second place, William kept in front all the way.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Fortune, 3 to 1 against William, 2 to 1 against Orion, and 7 to 5 against Albert.

SECOND RACE.—All Horse Chase—Rs. 99. 1½ mile.

Mr N Symons' g a h Myras, 11st 7lb, Mr Bentinck... 1
Mr D Brook's b w g Carnarvon, 13st 4lb, Owner 2
Mr Fleming's ch w g Fire-engine, 13st, Mr Schofield. 3

Fire-engine objected to exerting himself, and was soon taken off the course. Myras went away with the lead, waited on by Carnarvon, and there seemed every probability of a good race, had not the latter come to grief.

Betting: Carnarvon even, Myras 3 to 1 on, and Fire-engine, 3 to 1 against.

THIRD RACE.—Galloway Chase—Rs. 99. 1 mile.

Mr Bentinck's g cb g Whitewash, 10st 4lb, Owner ... 1
Mr Graham's b a p Jerry, 11st, Owner 2
Mr E Steel's ch a p Crawler, 10st 6lb, Owner 3

Whitewash, well ridden by his owner, had it all his own way.

Betting: Whitewash 3 to 1 on, Crawler 3 to 1 against, and Jerry 2 to 1 against.

FOURTH RACE.—Pony Derby—Rs. 99. ¼ mile.

Mr Graham's g a p Albert, 10st 12lb, Owner 1
Mr England's b a p Cocky Boy, 10st 11lb, Owner ... 2
Aga Z Shah's b a p Cornet, 10st 9lb, Mr Bentinck ... 3
Mr Conroy's ch a p Sunbeam, 10st 4lb, Mr Steel 0
Mr Summer's b a p Kismet, 11st, Mr Gray 0
Mr Levick's b a p Billy, 10st 3lb, Mr Beatty..... 0
Col Rhodes' b a p Teb, 10st 5lb, Owner 0
Capt Baxter's ch a p Attila, 10st 11lb, Owner 0

The field kept together to the distance when Albert and Cocky Boy came away and made a capital race of it, Cornet was a bad third.

Betting: Sunbeam 8 to 1, Cornet 6 to 4, Albert even, Kismet 6 to 1, Cocky Boy 6 to 4, Billy 5 to 1, Teb 3 to 1, and Attila 5 to 1.

FIFTH RACE.—Ladies' Bracelet—¾ mile.

Miss Campbell nominates Mr Graham's ch a h Arbid, 11st, Owner 1
Miss Swift nominates Mr Murdoch's b a h Barnum, 10st 7lbs, Mr Munro 2
Mrs Ross nominates Col Rhodes' b cb m Stella, 10st 4lbs, Owner 3
Mrs Lawrence nominates Mr Lawrence's b a h

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE following changes are made in the troopship programme. The Serapis will arrive here on the 24th February, and will sail on the 5th March. The Malabar will arrive on the 19th March and will sail on the 28th March; the Crocodile will arrive on the 24th March and will sail on the 2nd April; the Euphrates will arrive on the 8th April and sail on the 17th April, thus completing the programme.

HIS Excellency, Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, left for Karachi in the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Purulia. A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the saluting battery this morning to announce his departure.

HIS Highness the Maharaja of Benares is expected at Allahabad in the first week of next month, to attend the *Magh asnan*. From there His Highness will go direct to Calcutta, where it is understood he will return the Viceroy's visit at the capital.

JOSEPH Mangasser, who absconded recently from Rangoon and was arrested at Singapore, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for embezzling Rs. 2,000 from the military police office, Rangoon.

AN overbridge which is to extended from the road beside the fence to the Passenger wharf at Kemari, Karachi, has been completed, put together, and tested, and the work of removing and erecting the same will be commenced next week. It is expected to be completed within a month and will be an ornamental concern.

A PYTHON, 16 feet long and twenty inches in circumference, has been shot at Dawbong.

ONE of His Highness the Nizam's elephants at the Feelkhana, located on the banks of the river Moosi near the Afzul Gunj bridge, became *musth* and unchaining himself, ran amuck into the Hyderabad City on the afternoon of Saturday last. A number of mahouts almost immediately followed him up, and after no little difficulty captured the run-away. He was marched back to his usual abode, and was there made secure. Here again he exhibited such signs of violence, that a large crowed was attracted by his pranks with the result that he broke off a second time and rushed among the on-lookers, who, not a second too soon took to their heels in different directions.

A PUBLIC meeting was held on Monday afternoon at the City Kotwali, Allahabad, in aid of the Allahabad Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. The attendance was very poor, and amongst those present some gave donations and others promised monthly subscriptions. The donors were the Hon'ble Pundit Ajudhia Nath, Rs. 500; Lalla Raj Bahadur, Rs. 25; Meer Fazal Ali Khan, Rs. 25; and the Raja of Barah, Rs. 100; and the monthly subscribers were Thakur Bahabihir Prassad Narayen Singh, Thakur Jagjit Singh, Lala Jagal Narayen, Sheik Nasserudin and several others. The monthly subscriptions promised by the first three gentlemen are to be utlized in founding a Nursing Scholarship to be called the Porter's Scholarship.

NATIVES who have come across the border to Mardan report that large numbers of Bonerwals are flocking across to join the Black Mountain Hassanzais against our troops. It is, however, not considered likely that the Bonerwards will really try conclusions with us, although a few are sure to join the Hassanzais, as they did last time.

PROCEEDINGS have been instituted against Nga Hmat with a view to his committal for trial for the dacoity at Kainggyi, in case there is a *prima facie* case against him.

SOLDIERS of the Royal Engineers employed in Burma on sub-mining will be granted a 'Burma allowance' (in addition to Engineer pay) of ten pence per diem to each non-commissioned officer of the rank of sergeant and upwards, and of eight pence per diem to each non-commissioned officer below that rank, when present and effective in the country.

ACCORDING to a statement issued by the Public Works Department showing the total length of road communication maintained in the four circles of superintendence, Burma, there are 198½ miles of metalled roads, 2,133½ miles of unmetalled roads and 844½ miles of serviceable temporary and fair weather roads and bridle-paths, that is, approximately, 4,076½ miles of road-communication in Burma.

A PEARL fishery is to take place next month at Marichchukatti, commencing about the 25th.

IN 1889-90 that the number of recruits enlisted in districts in the Panjab was only 3,053, compared with 3,435 during the year previous. The majority of these, 1,676, joined the Punjab Frontier Force, 1,161 the Bengal Army, and 216 the armies of the other two presidencies. There was a great falling-off of Sikh recruits, 612 only having joined the ranks compared with 1,362 in 1888-89. Jat recruits increased from 334 to 655, and 268 Rajputs and 104 Dogras (both smaller numbers than those recorded for the previous year) enlisted. "Other Muhammadans" to the number of 1,052 furnished the most recruits, while only 74 Pathans are said to have joined our army. Very few Brahmins apparently join the ranks, 22 having enlisted in 1889-90 and 15 in 1888-89. What is most significant about these figures, is the very large decrease of Sikh recruits.

FORTY hours' rain again in Kulu on 21st, 23rd, with snow down to 5,500 feet. This makes the forty-fifth snowfall this winter; and the zemindars are crying out for fine weather. Such a wet winter has not been known in Kulu for many years. The same might also be said of most of the Province, where a new spell of unsettled weather has commenced.

SOME trouble in Mundi, so it is reported, is being caused by the Fundi Seorajis, who utterly decline to be vaccinated, having expelled the State vaccinators. They declare that they "will not be poisoned with buffalo blood," apparently preferring small-pox.

THE rumour that the Viceroy will spend the next summer at Darjeeling is apparently fully believed by house-proprietors at that sanitarium, who are in full of expectations of reaping a golden harvest.

WITH regard to the recent murder at Jammu of the Maharaja's favourite, Sawul Singh, the Lahore paper learns that the son of the latter, Indar Singh, is now in custody on suspicion, and that another arrest, of a supposed accomplice, is probable.

KING MILAN, late of Servia, is understood to have been profoundly annoyed and irritated by the positive refusal of the Queen to grant him an audience, nor was he received or noticed in any way whatever during his visit to England by the Prince of Wales or Lord Salisbury. M. Mijatovitch, the late Servian Minister for Foreign Affairs (who was very badly treated by Milan when he was on the throne), was the secret agent employed to endeavour to arrange for the ex-King's reception at the English Court, but a correpondent hears that he was informed by Lord Salisbury, with frigid politeness, that dethroned sovereigns have no *locus standi*, and that they are never recognised officially in any sort of way when they come to this country, while the Queen only notices them if they happen to have been her friends in the days of their prosperity.

A CAREFUL watcher of the records of the probate registry at Somerset House has made the discovery that, though we are accustomed in these days to talk more lightly of millions than was usual in the past, the number of millionaire estates—in our English use of this foreign expression-does not increase. There were five such in 1888, and there have been the same number in this year. Last year there were two. The usual number is either four or five. Of estates between £500,000 and £100,000, nine have been noticed this year; last year there eight; in the year before seven. The total amount of personal estate upon which probate duty is paid in the United Kingdom in the course of a year is about 150 millions.

LADY ROSEBERY'S will represents only a fraction of her fortune. She inherited from her father, Baron Meyer Rothschild, two millions and a half of personalty, besides landed property worth some £10,000 a year. It was remarkable (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) that this great wealth was left absolutely at her own disposal, entirely unfettered by trusts, conditions, or settlements. In this respect Lady Rosebery's was a much more responsible position than that of Lady Burdett-Coutts and the other great heiresses of the century, who as a rule have been tied and bound with every form of legal precaution. On her marriage Lady Rosebery, in exercise of her discretionary power, made an elaborate settlement of her property in favour of her husband and children. Mentmore, with its splendid contents, is settled on the second son. The money in settlement of course does not appear in the will, which deals only with what the testatrix retained in her control. Of the legatees under the will Mrs. Cohen and Mr. John Samuel have predeceased Lady Rosebery.

THE great majority of the Conservatives were fully prepared for a General Election in March, but it is said to be not likely, after all, to take place till November, and possibly not till the spring of 1892. The Cabinet are anxious to carry through their Tithes, Irish Land Purchase, and Employers' Liability Bills, as well as certain reforms in the Local Government Act, before they take that ticklish measure, the Irish Local Government Bill, for its first reading. It is on this and some other popular measures they propose to appeal to the country in the autumn if possible. November is the probable date, but March 1892 is mentioned in case of delay occurring, which is not anticipated.

THE stories that Mr. Gladstone meditates retirement are baseless. Never was Mr. Gladstone less in a mood to surrender his leadership of the official wing of the Separatist party.

THE President stands in the same relation to the United States army as the Crown does to our army, except that the power of the President seems greater. For command and discipline the army is, like our own, under a military chief. The regular forces of the United States are limited by Act of Congress to a peace force not exceeding 30,000 enlisted men. The terms of enlistment are simple. The recruits must be able-bodied, effective men between the ages of sixteen and thirty-five, not less than 5 feet 3 inches in height, and the terms of service is five years, with power to re-engage. According to the last returns available (1887) the number of officers was 2,173 and the number of enlisted men was 26,200. The expenditure was 44,435,270 dols., or £8,887,052. An American writer gives the cost per man as 1,200 dols., or £240 sterling. It is a common saying in our army that the cost of a British soldier is about £100 a head. It is however very difficult to say what our soldiers do cost. But, if we deduct from the total Estimates the amount belonging to the auxiliary services, we arrive at a sum of £14,778, 869 for a force of 153,483 of all ranks. But this takes no account of the share of the auxiliary services in War Office and staff charges, and it further includes the whole non-effective charge. The result, however, is not far from £100 a head.

THE marriage of Princess Louise, youngest daughter of Prince and Princess Christian, to Prince Aribert of Anhalt, son of the reigning Duke, will take place in the private chapel at Windsor Castle in the third week in July, and will be of a private character.

THOUSANDS of poor people in the Midlands are, the *Birmingham Gazette* says, in a state of semi-starvation. They are without fires, without credit, without food. From town after town the report comes that in spite of all that private philanthropy can do the labourers, compulsorily idle for a month and with no prospect of work, wages, or meals, save chance pints of soup, are in the last state of destitution. Mayors and chairmen of local boards are being petitioned to organise a distribution of bread and coal; towns happily in possession of surpluses from previous relief funds are re-opening relief kitchens. The distress becomes more accentuated day by day.

THE cost of warships is stated to be per ton:—England, £30 5s.; France, £46 9s.; Russia, £87 5s. The price per indicated horse-power is:—England, £30 4s.; France, £56; and the United States, £67 2s.

THE name of the new anti-Parnellite paper in Dublin has not yet been fixed, but it will probably be either the *Nationalist* or the *Irishman*.

SIR J. POPE HENNESSY declines (according to the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*) to act on the suggestion that he should resign the membership of the Carlton Club. He says that the members knew he was a Home Ruler when they elected him, and denies that his candidature for Kilkenny alters the position a bit. He is doubtful if he can be expelled, and the Carlton Club must apparently tolerate his presence as long as he chooses to remain. He will, however, be subjected to a severe boycott. The members of the club generally will have nothing to say to him, and after a time he will probably retire from a place where his presence is no longer acceptable.

PRINCESS LOUISE of Schleswig-Holstein, who is to be married in England next spring to Prince Aribert of Anhalt, is a favourite with the Queen, who intends bestowing upon her a substantial fortune. Her elder sister, Princess Victoria, who is as bright and clever as any girl could be, secured the special favour of her exalted grandmother long ago, when on a long visit to Osborne. Princess Louise is pretty, and quite as pleasant in manner as her sister. She came out last season, and has attracted a great deal of admiration abroad. It was an open secret that the son of "Carmen Sylva" and the King of Roumania would have liked to marry her. The young Princess is, however, in love with her *fiance*, and, as they will have some thousands a year between them, they have every prospect of happiness. Prince and Princess Christian are both delighted with the match. They have every confidence in and a strong liking for their prospective son-in-law.

IF anything untoward *were* to happen in the Behring Sea, says *St. James Gazette* what would be our position at the present moment? This is how the naval armament which casually chance to be collected near the scene of interest is distributed among the possibly interested parties:—United States; Eleven warships and five revenue cutters (ninety guns and 2,625 men). Great Britain; Six warships (fifty-two guns and 1,229 men) Germany: Seven warships (forty-two guns and 1,500 men). No doubt we could reinforce our Pacific squadron so as to give ourselves in a few days an overwhelming preponderance. But, in spite of having the largest and best navy in the world, it generally happens that we are outnumbered at any particular point of interest—so many are our responsibilities and so widely scattered are vulnerable places in our Empire.

ALTHOUGH the many complaints which have been made concerning the inefficiency of the machinery supplied to some of our newest cruisers have not been entirely without foundation, we are at any rate, no worse off than our neighbours. The French have a cruiser, called the Forbin, of 1850 tons and 6,000 horse power—that is, of much the same type as those brilliant successes of our constructive department, the Barham and Bellona—and her machinery is stated to have been so badly turned out that several months must elapse before the necessary repairs can be effected. In our case it is not faults of construction—in other words, bad workmanship—but faults of design, consequent on a craving for excessive lightness, that cause the trouble with machinery. Again, the French ironclad Requin, on being docked to have her bottom cleaned, was found to have many rivets so badly put in that the plates did not join properly, and one of the compartments was full of water. Precisely the same thing would have happened in the case of our own cruiser Centaur, but fortunately the fact that shoddy workmanship was being allowed was detected in time. The plates of her armoured deck were actually being put in place with rough instead of planed edges, and water would literally have streamed through the defective joints on to the unfortunates below.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

RUMOURED SPLIT IN THE GLADSTONIAN PARTY.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

REFERRING to the probable Gladstonian split, the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury* says:—It is very difficult to explain the passion of Mr. Gladstone for the support of the Irish membe. My observation has led me to the conclusion that e values the applause of the Irish members—I do not mean those who represent the Protestants of Ireland—more than the applause of any section of English, Scotch, or Welsh supporters. The Duke of Argyll, in a recent letter, hinted pretty plainly that it arose from religious fanaticism. His Grace's opinion of Mr. Gladstone's esoteric views is entitled to great respect, for he has been in close contact with Mr. Gladstone for very many years.

A London correspondent says:—It is not true that there is any split among the Gladstonian chiefs because of the difficulties with Parnellism. The report published to that effect must be read as arising out of the December negotiations in connection with the conference in No. 15. At that time both Mr. Morley and Sir William Harcourt were opposed to any dealings with the Tim Healyites or secessionists. There is no doubt they held back Mr. Gladstone. They were opposed to even receiving any message or deputation. Sir William Harcourt, indeed, went so far as to say, "It is time we gave over eating Irish dirt." There was no quarrel, however. Mr. Gladstone approved amenable to reason, and the secessionists remained in outer darkness. It is said that there is fresh cause for disquiet now, because of Mr. Arnold Morley having been sent on an embassy to Mr. William O'Brien. There could be no objection to Mr. Arnold Morley's mission, partly because it was directed against any entangling recognition of an arrangement between Irish factions. Mr. John Morley has been at Hawarden since the incident of December, and therefore he cannot be on ill terms with Mr. Gladstone. It is true that Sir William Harcourt is accused of sulking. I would rather say he is possessing his soul in patience. To each of the leading Gladstonians, who watches and waits, there may come some good fortune shortly. It can only be seized by one who is ready, and is not too seriously compromised with Parnellism, Gladstonians continue to look with a cool eye on the Boulogne business. It can come to nothing. Even if the secessionists fall into the trap laid for them by Mr. Parnell, they will be no better off.

The Dublin *Evening Telegraph* announced yesterday that the Irish Government has prepared close upon 200 warrants for the arrest of Mr. O'Brien on his landing at any port in the United Kingdom.

Messrs. Justin M'Carthy, Sexton, and Condon, M.P.'s, arrived at Boulogne about 1 o'clock this morning.

The London correspondent of the Belfast *News Letter* states that, irrespective of any arrangement or compromise come to between Messrs. Parnell and O'Brien, Mr. Justin M'Carthy has resolved upon retaining his position as the duly-elected chairman of the majority of the Irish Nationalist Party during the present Session of Parliament. He will be no party to any bargain or understanding between the deposed leader of the Irish Nationalists and Mr. O'Brien. This, it is said, was Mr. M'Carthy's view, last night, of what he considered his duty.

The *Morning Post*, commenting upon the present position of the Irish negotiations, says:—What everyone desires to learn from Mr. Gladstone can be stated in words equally intelligible to the logician, the rural labourer, or the small schoolboy. Does Mr. Gladstone think that Mr. Parnell is a tactical impediment to any scheme of Home Rule, or does he honestly believe that his resumption of the Irish leadership now, at the present, or in the future, will be disastrous to the cause of good morals? If the member for Cork is merely a temporary obstruction, the "Nonconformist conscience" is being most deliberately trifled with by Mr. Gladstone, who hopes to benefit by the scruples of his English allies, who, when he has done so, will cheerfully hand over Ireland to the care of the man he now sees fit to disavow. On the other hand, if the objection be permanent, and based on ethical grounds, all these trivial distinctions as to a temporary retirement are misleading in themselves and degrading to the character of the statesman who permits himself to indulge in them.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A RAILWAY SMASH.

A Dalziel's telegram states that a serious accident befell the up "boat express" on Thursday evening, due to leave Dover for Victoria at 5-25 p.m. It left Dover Harbour Station at 5-57, and when about halfway through the second tunnel, which is some three-quarters of a mile from starting, a crank pin of the engine snapped, breaking both side rods, which, coming into contact with the ground, threw the engine off the metals and right across both up and down lines. Fortunately the train had not attained a great speed, or the driver and fireman would have been injured. The driver (Anderson), recollecting that a train from Deal was due, with great presence of mind secured his regulator, dispatched the fireman to block the road in the rear, and ran himself out of that tunnel, through the next, and arrived at the signal-box just in time to have the signals thrown up in the face of the approaching Deal train, which otherwise would, in a few moments, have dashed into the express standing in the tunnel. There were about eighty passengers in the express, and some fifty in the Deal train. A pilot engine was soon obtained, and the train, with the passengers, was very quickly run back to the Harbour Station. The passengers, among whom was Mme. Marie Roze, state that they felt nothing beyond the sudden stopping of the train.

VOLUNTEER INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER PARADE.

THE usual weekly parade on Saturday was attended by over two hundred Volunteers and was about the best muster this season, excluding the cadets who generally swell the ranks. The regiment "fell in" on the east side of the Town Hall, where the men were sized and proved and the companies told off. The battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley, marched round the Elphinstone Gardens, through Church Gate and on to the Oval in front of the University, where the Captains of the respective companies, put their men through various manœuvres before the regiment was dismissed. The usual monthly dinner was given at the Esplanade Hotel the same evening at eight o'clock at which a large number of officers of the corps attended. The Volunteer Band was in attendance and played a selected programme during the repast.

Yesterday evening the Volunteers mustered in force on the Esplanade, in front of the Bombay Gymkhana, to participate in the Annual Church Parade, and the popular Commandant of the Corps undoubtedly experienced the greatest satisfaction at witnessing so large an attendance. The regiment was comprised of nine companies which were drawn up in column after being sized and proved. After the respective companies were formed into fours facing east, the regiment marched off the ground, headed by their Band, down the Queen's Road towards the St. Thomas' Cathedral. The Roman Catholic section under Captain Nicholson detached itself at the Flora Fountain and wheeling about by the right marched up Queen's Road to the St. Xavier's College, led by the Band of the students of St. Mary's College. After the Protestant section entered the Cathedral, the Presbyterians were marched on to the Scotch Kirk.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

The Bombay Volunteer Artillery "fell in" punctually at 4-15p.m., on Saturday evening, on the ApolloBunder. After the men were sized and proved, they were marched to the Bunder Head, where the Government launch was in readiness to take them off to Oyster Rock for practice on the 10in. R.M.L. guns. The number including officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, was 31, rather more than usual. On return from the Battery, the Artillery was drawn up, when Major Roughton, the commandant, after addressing them briefly with regard to the camp which begins next Saturday, dismissed them.

As announced in the Battery Orders, the Volunteer Artillery fell in at the Sir Richard Temple's statue yesterday. The turn-out was well worthy of the occasion, for there were 4 Officers, 1 Sergeant-Major, 4 Sergeants, and 19 files, making a total of 47. After having been sized and proved, fours were formed and on the command "right turn, quick march," the Battery marched to St. Thomas' Cathedral, outside of which two deep was formed and the battery marched up the centre aisle, taking their seats on the left. At the conclusion of the service, the Battery were drawn up in the compound, and dismissed.

BAYLEY SHIELD COMPETITION.

THE following is the result of the shooting of the representative team of E Company of the B. V. Rifle in the Bayley Shield competition:—

	150 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	Grand Total.
Lieut D J Sharp	26	18	23	67
Color-Sergt A D Little	22	20	23	65
Lieut R A A Jenkins	21	20	22	63
Lce-Corpl W H Brewer	24	19	19	62
Sergt D Warner	24	14	18	56
Corpl G F Lund	23	22	11	56
Corpl J W Robinson	22	16	14	52
Sergt J L Gilder	23	16	13	52
Sergt A R Sharp	23	19	8	50
Vol J J D'Souza	17	7	14	38
	225	171	165	561

THE CONGRESS AND SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I desire to say a few words about Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill, the more so that the *Englishman* appears to be hopelessly muddled as to the position of parties where this measure is concerned.

The *Englishman* practically announces, as if it were a novel discovery of his own, that people who are opposed to the raising of the age are unworthy to enjoy those privileges for which the Congress has been praying. But this is exactly what four-fifths of the Congress party throughtout India have been saying, and, for my part, if I had not been able to satisfy myself that the great majority of the party, taking the empire as a whole, was favourable to the change, I would have resigned the General Secretaryship and washed my hands of the entire party. I will do anything and everything for India, serve her as the humblest servant, but it must be *per fas* and not *per nefas*.

As a fact, the Congress party, as a party, are grieved that any wing of theirs, however small, should have placed itself in opposition to this much-needed reform, *for which we, the great majority of the Congress party memorialized Government from our social Conference at Bombay only one year ago.*

In Calcutta certain most objectionable social customs obtain, which I defy any decent, educated Bengali gentleman to defend. This raising of the age of consent will interfere with these regretable customs. Most of the really good men are very glad that this should be so—a few who know or think, that their womenkind will not abandon these, and who are not masters in their own houses, oppose the change. As one of the most eminent amongst them told me—"We don't want our mothers and aunts and other elderly female relatives to be placed in the position of aiders, abettors and accessories before the fact in a felony!"

Again, a few, who hate these customs, and will not tolerate them in their own houses, yet oppose the Bill because, say they, these are social and *quasi*-religious customs, with which the Legislature should not interfere, but should leave to be dealt with by the growing good sense and good feeling of the community. Now *Suttee* and *Thuggee* were both social and *quasi*-religious customs, and by a parity of reasoning the Legislature ought not to have interfered with *them*!

But, say they, these latter involved a palpable crime against the community, and it seems impossible to drive into their heads that the social custom that leads to the violation of girls under 12 years of age, premature conception, and degeneracy of offspring, is equally a palpable crime—a crime against the unhappy sufferers and a frightful crime against the community. For in what has the community a higher, deeper, more unvarying interest than in the rising generation, that generation that is to fill their places, and inherit the fruit of all their labours and all their sacrifices for the national good? If any custom tends to the physical, mental and moral stunting of that coming generation—and this the early violation of girls and premature motherhood indisputably does—is not this a crime, one of the worst crimes conceivable, against the community, an shall we not put down such a custom by legislation the moment that, as now, the sense of all that is best and noblest in the nation realizes that it is a crime and approves its suppression?

Besides these two small classes of respectable opponents of the measure, there is a considerable rabble, of more or less noisy denouncers of the Bill who seek to pose as upholders of Hindooism, and make capital for themselves, out of antagonism to this measure. No one respects—no sensible men are misled by—these persons; they look back at the whole careers of these would-be champions of what is a disgrace to their nation, and they say *Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis*!

Lastly, I wish to make it clear that this opposition to the Bill is almost exclusively confined to Lower Bengal. Elsewhere for one man who would vote against it, ten would vote for it. No doubt the great majority of these are perfectly indifferent to the matter, because in all the best families, everywhere but in Lower Bengal, no one ever dreams of allowing marriages to be *consummated* before the girls attain the age of 12 years *at least*; and one eminent man, who I hope will write in his own name, and whose character and orthodoxy no one can question, writes to me that in his family it has never been allowed till the girls were between 13 and 14.

But though, on this account, there is no enthusiasm and no excitement about the matter, these men would all, if it were necessary, come forward to support the measure. As it is, even in Calcutta, a memorial in favour of the Bill is in progress of signature, *and will be signed by all who respect themselves and really have at heart the credit of their nation*, and I can only recommend the respectable members of the opposition, to look ahead, a little, and try and realise the comments that their own grandsons will make upon their conduct, and desist from taking part in a contest against the inevitable, in a contest which can only bring discredit on their heads, or their hearts, and on their countrymen, whom they are supposed to represent—Yours, &c.,

Calcutta, Jan. 25. A. O. HUME.

P.S.—I write this, of course, in my private capacity, and not as General Secretary to the congress.

LATE DELIVERY OF ENGLISH MAIL LETTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have just seen the letter of the Postmaster General in your issue of to-day, regarding the late delivery of English mail letters, and I beg to say that both his assumption that I wrote in haste, and his fact (!) that my letters were not properly addressed, are entirely erroneous, whilst my facts are indisputable. I have several times made complaints in my own name to the postal authorities, and though the replies I have received have been courteous, they have in other respects been generally most unsatisfactory. I am as well known in Bombay as any European resident on Malabar Hill, and to the credit of the Post Office be it said, I have on one occasion received an English letter addressed to my name with simply "India" upon it—nearly as definite an address as that of the celebrated Miss Jones, Asia. As far as I can learn, there was no earlier delivery of the last English mail on Malabar Hill than the usual morning one"; and on Cumballa Hill I am informed the delivery was even half an hour later. I have seen the English mail off Malabar Point during day-light in the evening, and the letters have not been delivered until the following morning. Formerly there would have been a late delivery the same evening, but the Postmaster-General seems to think that a discontinuance of such deliveries, and of the number of deliveries in general, are signs of progress and improvement. Formerly our English mail letters were commonly delivered in the suburbs during the day within three hours of the mail being signalled; now we think it "lucky" (be it reverently spoken, I thank the P. G. for that word) if they are delivered in four-and-a-half or five hours—another evidence of postal marching with the times! In fact, it is precisely this happy-go-luckiness, instead of expeditious arrangements, of which I complain. Economy is, no doubt, desireable, but not a mere nominal economy at the expense of efficiency.

In writing as I have done, I am only a mouth-piece of many complainers, and my signature, it would be obvious to most people, was what was wanted of the postal authorities, who would give less cause for annoyance and complaint if they did

HURRY.

Malabar Hill, January 31, 1891.

P.S.—Mr. Postmaster is quite capable of defending his own position, but I may remark that such despatch as the Postmaster General refers to, is quite unknown on Malabar Hill. His reference also to the English Post Office is unfortunate, for the dilatoriness of the local office and any intentional delay would not be tolerated by the English public for a moment.

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'S I. M. STEAMER CANNING.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN MARINE STEAMER CANNING, Captain C W Hewett, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, with details consisting 9 officers, 3 ladies, 3 officers' children, 339 European rank and file, 6 women, and 15 children, rank and file, 5 natives, 36 followers and 7 horses. During the voyage she experienced fine weather. The following are the names of the officers &c:—

Col E J Lugard, 2nd Rl Lanc Regt.	Lieut J B Dixon, 6th Bo Cavalry.
Major R H MacCarthy, 2nd Dublin Fus.	Lieut A G Hatch, Sappers and Miners.
Bt Major F W G Hutchinson, R A.	Captain G S Duffus, R A
Lieut A J King, R A.	Captain W J Wickham, 13th Bo Infantry.
Lieut L F Stokes, 13th Bo Infantry.	Mrs Vidal, Ordnance Dept.

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THE MARRIAGE REFORM BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have no time just now to deal in detail with Mr. Tilak's letter published in your columns on Saturday, but his substantive points can be answered without going into much detail, and I therefore desire to answer them at once.

The first point Mr. Tilak makes is with respect to the proper period for the consummation of marriage. Mr. Tilak's conclusion that "both the written and unwritten law enjoin consummation on the first attainment of puberty," is not supported by his premises. Several of the authorities he refers to—not all, I think—say, as I have admitted in my first note, that that is the proper "period." But I have argued that there is no injunction to that effect, properly so called. I have also pointed out that the unwritten law has not accepted the written law as containing any such injunction. The so-called injunction is sometimes broken, even when the exceptional circumstances mentioned in the books do not exist, and the breach, even when notorious, is never noticed as a breach of any binding "injunction." Among many Gujerathi communities, I believe, the Garbhadhana ceremony proper is never performed at all, and the first appearance of the "physical condition" is not considered a material circumstance from a religious point of view.

The second point made by Mr. Tilak is that the Proclamation prevents the legislature going behind existing customs. I should like to see the words of the Proclamation which do so. I have failed to find any such. On the contrary, I have found that her Majesty devotes a special clause of her gracious Proclamation to the question of new legislation, and says: "We will that generally, in framing and administering the law, due regard be paid to the ancient rights, usages, and customs of India." These cautious words clinch the argument, which may be based upon the true construction of the earlier clauses of the Proclamation, and show that Mr. Tilak's conclusion is incorrect. I cannot deal more fully with the matter just now. I have done so in the numbers of the *Info Prakash* for last Monday and the Monday preceding. I will add only one word about Manu VII, 203. The construction of the word "lawful" in that text which Mr. Tilak imputes to me, is certainly not mine. By "lawful" I understand "conformable to the law of the Smritis." Mr. Tilak, in his haste to find fault, has entirely failed to appreciate the real bearing of the argument based on Manu's text here in question.

As to Mr. Tilak's third point, I am content to wait for the "details," which I suppose he intends to furnish. At present I need only remark that what he says is no answer at all to my contention.

Mr. Tilak's discussion about obligatory rules and recommendations is, to my mind, very unsatisfactory, especially, I think, because he is very unprecise in his use of the words "religious" and "social." It, however, raises many side issues, into which there is no time to go just now. I will only say that my view is based upon this proposition, which I hold to be generally true. If the Shastras leave us an option in any matter, and the State steps in to limit the option by prohibiting one of the alternatives open to us under the Shastras, on the ground of its being mischievous from a worldly point of view, I do not consider the State's action there as any *religious* interference. Further I may point out that Mr. Tilak is wrong in supporting that I claim for Government the right to add to the specific exceptions laid down by the Shastras. Mr. Tilak has obviously not fully appreciated my argument based on the passage in the *Dharmasindhu*.

The last point Mr. Tilak deals with is the point of "penance." Here Mr. Tilak is "strong in his remarks," as he himself puts it. He thinks my "attitude" "utterly unjustifiable," wanting in "respect to the feelings of others," and "derisive of the feelings and sentiments of the great majority of our countrymen." I can only say that having re-read my remarks on this topic, I see nothing to alter in them, and nothing to which these phrases are fairly applicable. For the "unjustifiable" element which Mr. Tilak decries in them, the responsibility does not rest on me, for even Mr. Tilak does not venture to say that I have not accurately stated what the books lay down upon the point I have discussed. If a more unvarnished statement of the contents of the books involves a want of "respect to the feelings of others" who look to those very books for guidance in the highest concerns of life, obviously that is a strong condemnation of the books, but it is no condemnation at all of him who makes such a statement about their contents. And I must add that I am particularly astonished that Mr. Tilak of all men should make this charge, for he in that very operation applies the phrase, "almost ridiculous"—not over-respectful one would say—to a particular religious observance of Christians. And according to report it was Mr. Tilak who said last Christmas in Calcutta that "we Mahrattas do not allow orthodoxy to stand in the way of our political advancement," or words to that effect. Surely, my most "unjustifiable" words fall very, very short of publishing to the world an accusation against my brethren; which amounts to this, that they play "fast and loose with religion as personal interests require." These are the words in respect to the attitude of men like Mr. Tilak on this very age question, occurring in a letter which I received last Thursday from a European friend in Poona whom Mr. Tilak knows, and I believe respects, but whom, not having his permission, I cannot at present name in this connection. But I do not want to rely merely on an *argumentum ad hominem* in this discussion. I am prepared to say, for myself, in answer to Mr. Tilak's questions, that where, on worldly considerations, the State decides that a certain thing shall not be done, and the Shastras say that if the thing is not done, a certain penance must be performed, the man who accepts the Shastras ought to "commit what he believes to be a sin" and then proceed to wash it away by the penance prescribed. It is a singular coincidence that in the columns of the very paper in which Mr. Tilak's letter was first published, also appeared the report of the case of Sakharam Govind, who said to a Bombay magistrate, "My ancestors were professional beggars; and now, should I be otherwise? It would be a sin against God if I were to depart from my ancestors' profession." The magistrates however, gave Sakharam four days' rigorous imprisonment. How would Mr. Tilak have dealt with this case?

Mr. Tilak says that "the truth of the matter is that penance or *Prayaschitta* is a question of true repentance. So it certainly ought to be, but when Mr. Tilak says it is, I feel tempted to ask him whether he really believes what his words mean. I have not noticed that idea, for instance—certainly it is not visible in any prominent place—in the Prayaschittendusekhara, one of our special authorities on the subject of penance. Mr. Tilak may remember, perhaps even more vividly than I do, what we used to be taught about the sale of the Pope's Indulgence in Europe about the time when James II. was King of England. Is not our condition now somewhat similar, to that of Europe then? The "truth of the matter,' as I apprehend it, is that our system has to a great extent become petrified, that the moral conceptions which were once formed of it have long vanished, and that we are now hugging the mere outer shell as if it were all in all. Mr. Tilak's questions to me would have been more effective if there had been any moral sin involved in the matters they refer to. But while they refer merely to "legal fictions," they are, to my mind, quite pointless.

I have thus briefly answered the substantive points of Mr. Tilak's criticism. But as, in these cases, the central points are apt to get submerged and lost in the "everlasting flood" of controversy, I beg to point out that Mr. Tilak has not really even touched many of the central points of my note. I therefore beg to draw attention again to my main contentions. Firstly, I say that the legislature is not bound hand and foot by the authority of the modern authors of digests. Even the courts do not hold themselves so bound, and *a fortiori* the Legislature ought not to do so. Mr. Tilak says that by the Proclamation it is so bound, but does not quote any passage supporting his assertion. Secondly, I have argued that the *Dharmasindhu's* reference to "malice, &c., towards the wife," and to the passage in the Bhagavata about these matters not being matters for scriptural "command," show that we have not here to deal with any real "injunction" of the Shastras; and that this is, in truth, a case of what our Mimamsa writers call a Parisankhya. Mr. Tilak does not appear to have fully grasped this, and certainly does not answer it. Thirdly, I have relied on Madhava's gloss on Parasara. He treats "near at hand" to be an "indicative" phrase and to stand for "in good health," &c. &c. Mr. Tilak says nothing whatever about this, and quite incorrectly supposes that the scope of the exceptions is *now* being attempted to be widened. Even Mr Tilak, however, can hardly adhere to his view about "Hindu religious writers" in face of this interpretation by no less an authority than Madhav. Fourthly, I contended that the trumpery character of the penance prescribed for the "sin" here in question, shows that we have not here to deal with a real command. Mr. Tilak says nothing about this point. Fifthly, I argued that a mere trifling penance being prescribed for the washing away of the mere "legal fiction of a sin," there is no difficulty about the orthodox obeying British law and the Shastras at the same time. Mr. Tilak's answer to this is that they should not be compelled by British law to do that which, according to their Shastra law, requires a penance to be performed. My reply is, first, that if the principle of the Mahratta is that scriptural rules may be broken for the advancement in political power of Hindu men, they cannot object to the breach of such rules for saving Hindu women from inhuman cruelty; and, secondly, that all Mahrattas and other Hindus, ought in any event to be compelled, as above stated, in the interests of humanity and the real improvement of the race, just the same as in the case of the hereditary beggar,"—especially as, in fact, the actual practice of the people is to a considerable extent in harmony with the proposed change.

I must now close, as I have no time just now to write more on this topic. Prof. Bhandarkar will, doubtless, defend himself, if he likes, against Mr. Tilak's criticisms. I will only add a word as regards my own position, which Mr. Tilak says he cannot understand—why, I must in my turn say, I cannot understand. I have in the most distinct and unreserved manner expressed my concurrence with the view which my friend the Hon. Mr. Nulkar, with characteristic courage, expressed in his place in Council. I hold that it is the bounden duty of the Legislature to do what it is now doing, in the interests of humanity and of the worldly progress of the communities committed to its charge, and for such a purpose as the present, to disregard, if need be, the Hindu Shastras. The Queen's Proclamation neither can get rid of that duty, nor does it even profess to do so. The Shastras, too, neither can nor profess to stand in the way of the State's doing that duty. And the construction of the Shastras which makes them appear to do so, is erroneous, according to well-known principles of interpretation, is rejected by some writers of established repute, and has not in practice been accepted in the sense now propounded by the people at large.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Jan. 31. K. T. T.

THE K

REPUDIATION OF A CHILD-MARRIAGE AMONG PARSEES.

In the case of Sherinbai vs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Musalawalla, now pending in the court of the Subordinate Judge of Broach, the following further evidence was taken under commission before Mr. E. Vander Straaten, Registrar of the Bombay Small Cause Court, on behalf of the plaintiff. Mr. Dinshah, of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshah, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Manekshah Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan appeared for the defendant.

Dustoor Jamasjee Muncherjee, sworn and examined by Mr. Dinshaw: I am one of the head-priests of the Parsis in Bombay. I am an honorary doctor of civil laws of the Oxford University; also an honorary M.A. and D. of the Tubingin University in Germany. I am also a Fellow of the university of Bombay. I was once a delegate of the Parsee Matrimonial Court in Bombay. I am the author of several works on the Parsee religion. In my opinion, according to the doctrine of our religious books, a child should be invested with a sacred shirt and thread at the age of eight and not before. If a child of three were so invested, the ceremony would be an invalid one. A Parsee child becomes a Zoroastrian upon the investure with the a sacred shirt and thread. If a Parsee child were married before the investure with the sacred shirt and thread, the marriage would not be a valid one. The ceremony called the Asirwad is performed at the time of a Parsi marriage. The words of that ceremony are stated first in the Pehlvi and then in the Pazand language. Having regard to the words of that ceremony I say that child-marriage was not in vogue when the ceremony was established. I can refer to words in that ceremony which justify that conclusion, viz., the question requiring the consent of the bride and bridegroom, to which they are required to answer in the affirmative. From that I infer that the contracting parties to the marriage must be in a position to understand what they are going to do. According to the religious books of the Parsis the lowest age for marriage is 12 years for a girl, and 15 years for a boy. Pehlvi Rayvayat and Parsi Ravasyat are my authorities for this statement.

Cross-examined by Mr. Manecksha: I would not enter a child two years and one day old as three years old. The opinions I have given are simply based upon the original works of the Zoroastrian religion. I am aware that some of the customs of the Parsis in India are different to those laid down in the precepts in those works. One of the customs they have borrowed from the Hindus, viz, child marriage is not to be found in the religious books. 35 years ago child marriages amongst Parsis were very common. There are no child marriages in Bombay now, but there may be such marriages in the Mofussil. During the last 25 years I have been present at many marriages in Bombay, having officiated at them. Of these in five or seven cases there have been cases in which one of the parties has been under 14 years. I have during the last 25 years officiated at about 40 or 50 marriages a year, i. e., about 1,000 or 1,200 in 25 years. I can't say whether the marriages of persons under were not more than five or seven out of them. They may have been more. In the Mofussil I don't know whether the proportion of infant marriages during the last 25 years has been greater than in Bombay. Of the five or seven infant marriages at which I officiated, the lowest age of one of the contracting parties was two or three years, a girl. In the other cases the ages varied from three to 14. I considered these five or seven marriages to be valid according to custom— but invalid according to the law of the Zoroastrian religion. Being valid according to custom, I am unable to express an opinion as to whether or not such marriages can be repudiated.

Re-examined: If a child two or three years old were invested with the sacred shirt and thread I should consider it a mere farce. Several other pernicious customs of the Hindoos besides child-marriage were adopted by the Parsis and were also opposed to the Zoroastrian religion. It was because the Parsees wished to get rid of those pernicious customs that they asked Government to pass a law on the subject. To my knowledge they made a representation to Government against the particular custom of child marriage.

Cursetbai, sworn and examined by Mr. Dinshaw. I am the wife of Nusserwanjji Pestonji Banaji, I am 38 years old. I know Serinbai the plaintiff. I knew her parents about twelve years ago, they were living in the same house with me at Khetwady. I was then in the habit of visiting them. We were living together; we jointly occupied the first storey of the house of Pestonji Merwanjee Barudin. I have seen the defendant, Cursetji. He was called to the house of the plaintiff. When I first saw him in Sirinbai's house he was eight or ten years old. Sirinbai's parents got him here and sent him to school. He remained in plaintiff's parent's house for five or six or seven months, I believe. I can't say it was not longer. The boy behaved badly, and plaintiff's parents sent him away. He once took his brother-in-law's book to to school and sold it to a plum-seller and bought plums. On another occasion he took away a cap of his brother-in-law. He was after that sent away and has not been again to plaintiff's house. I have talked with Sirinbai about the marriage. She said she was not married, and that she knew nothing about the marriage. Her parents, no doubt, told her she was married, but she said she was not. When she came to her age of discretion she did not know her husband or father-in-law. When Cursetjee was at Sirinbai's house, she was about six or seven years old. She had not then the sudra or kusthi.

Cross-examined by Mr. Manecksha: My talk with Sirinbai about the marriage was when she was ten or twelve years of age, not since. I talked with her about it on only one occasion. I asked her whether she would go to her father-in-law's place. She said she was not married and did not know her father-in-law place. After that I did not persist in the question because she used to get annoyed at the question.

Muncherji Sheriadji Baroocha, sworn and examined by Mr. Dinshaw; I am the father of the plaintiff and about 55 years old. I remember going to Broach to perform the marriage of my daughter, Dosibai. That was 22 years ago. Serinbai was then about two years old. I had not then any intention of celebrating the marriage of my daughter Sirinbai. The arrangements for Serinbai's marriage were brought about by my mother and defendant's grand-father and mother on the occasion of this visit. The marriage of both my daughters Dosibai and Sirinbai were celebrated on the same day. On the occasion of the visit, I put up at my father's house. I stayed at Broach four days. I returned with my family to Bombay. Since then Sirinbai has never been to Broach. I remember Cursetji, the defendant being brought to my house some years ago. He was then 12 or 13. Cursetji is the grandson of my maternal uncle. Cursetji was sent to my house for the purpose of studying. Hormusji, his cousin, and my son-in-law, was also brought for the same purpose. Cursetji, when he came was altogether illiterate and sent by me to school. He stayed five or six months. His behaviour was bad. If he came across a book or a cap or anything of that sort, he would sell it to a parched-grain seller. About the same time Hormusji had been writing false letters to his father saying he was sick and his father wrote me complaining that I did not let him know of the sickness. I got angry and sent a telegram to Hormusji's father to take away his son. Upon that Hormusji's mother and Cursetji's father both come to Bombay and took away his sons. My intention was to send away Cursetji and not Hormusji, as he was then employed in a mill. Since Cursetji was taken away he has never again been to my place. Hormusji came and went about two or three times. Hormusji has been living with me for the last two years. I have never seen Cursetji since the day he was taken away by his father. Since that date no relations have been kept up between my family and Cursetji's family. I don't regard Cursetji as my son-in-law. I ceased to do so since the time he was here and was guilty of bad habits, committing thefts and when I sent him away. There has been no exchange of presents between Cursetji's family and mine since Cursetji was sent away, nor any correspondence since then between his family and mine. I remember the marriage of defendant's brother and sister about ten or twelve years ago.

Cross-examined by Mr. Manocksha: When I went to get Dosibai married, my mother asked me to get Sirinbai married, I was not willing but after all agreed. I was present at Sirinbai's marriage. My father signed the marriage certificate as guardian, and I attested it. I did not ever allow Sirinbai to live in Cursetji's house. She has never lived in Cursetjee's house. The plaintiff first said when she came to her years of discretion, when she was a little child ten or twelve years old, that she was not married to defendant. I first came to know this ten or twelve years ago. I was surprised to hear her say so. I myself never told my daughter she was married. Her mother and every one else told her so, but she said she was not married in the way in which marriages are performed in the town. My wife and I were both sorry to hear her say so. We told her grandmother had got her married. She said she would not accept any such marriage. She expressed no desire to have the ceremony gone through again, nor did she say she wanted to marry another man. She is still a maiden. I don't know if she wishes to be always one.

Cross-examination was continued.

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MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

If you need a pleasant drink,
I have found it, and I think,
Nay I know and do not doubt,
One I cannot do without.

When the systen is upset,
"ABBEY'S POTASH" you must get;
Heartburn, Headache, both of these;
Why it cures at once with ease.

Indigestion, and such ills,
It relieves far more than pills;
Acidity, if you are wise,
You will try to neutralise.

Thirst and fever when they stay,
"ABBEY'S POWDER" drives away;
Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well;
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

And then, no doubt, you will declare,
That benefits like these you share,
And be quite glad, and say with me,
I now from all complaints am free.

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA:

CHAS. OOX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.

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Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.

Wholesale Rates upon Application.

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Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22. BEER. Per case of 4 doz. pints. Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

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	Net Rs.	as.
White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows...	10	8
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London-made First Quality Patent Court Shoes...	7	0
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Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - Club Stewards - - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*

"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."

"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

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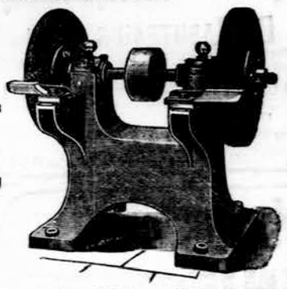

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BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

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GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

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This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

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Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 5 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician

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MATHEY-CAYLUS Japanese Drops

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VERY EFFICACIOUS IN CURING

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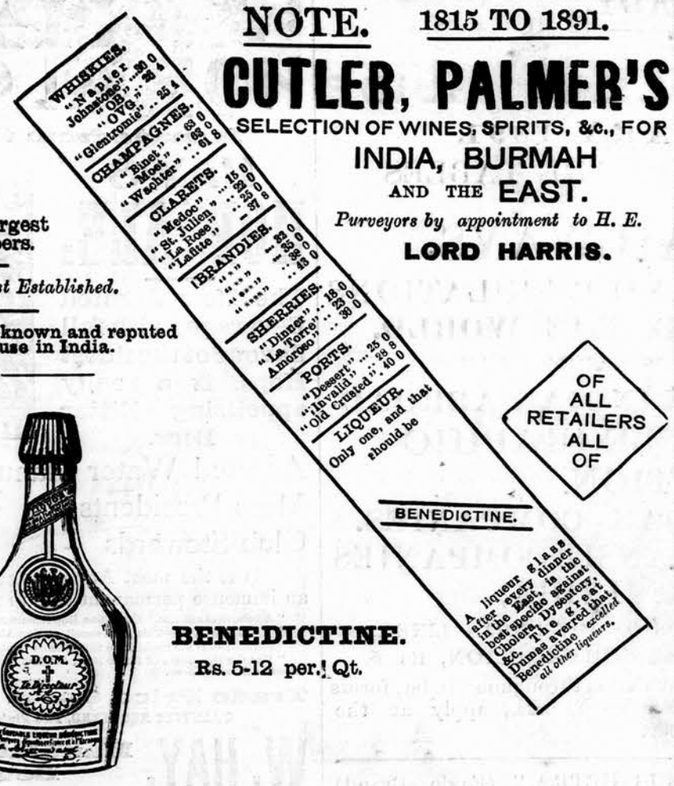
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The Watch has a powerful keyless lever action, splendidly finished silver case, is a good timekeeper.

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These watches we shall also be glad to make up for Splash board if desired.

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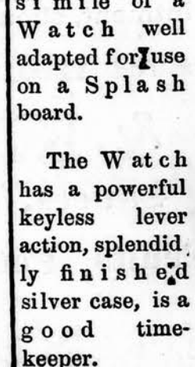

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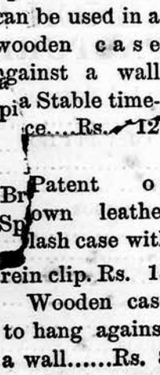
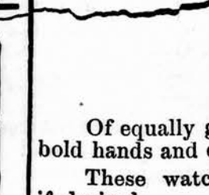


2070 G. Silver Scent Bottle, in case, Rs. 24, cash



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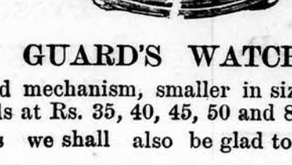

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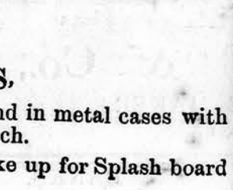

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Rich Majolica Lamps for Presentation.

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Very pretty Elfin Lamps for the Dinner Table, in all Colors.

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NO INSTRUCTION NEEDED.

DOUBLE CASE.

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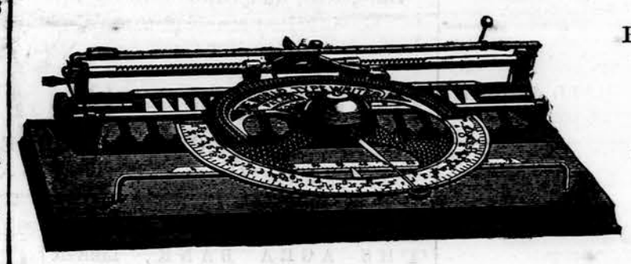
WRITES 77 CHARACTERS.

Does Work Equal to the most Expensive Machine.

SPEEDY! PRACTICAL!! DURABLE!!!



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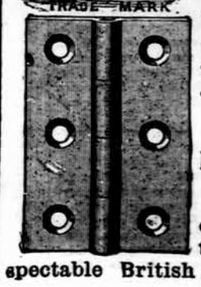

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